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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, variable, showers. Temp. 22-12 (72-55). Tuesday, possible showers. LONDON: Monday, temp. 22-14 (73-57). Tuesday: variable. Monday, fair. Temp. 20-15 (68-59). NEW Monday, sunny. Temp. 28-19 (82-66).

TIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.80
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
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France	2.50 F.	Norway	2 N.Kr.
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Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T £2
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur).	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 4.50	Yugoslavia	12 D.

29,078 * * PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1976 Established 1887



Associated Press.

DOUBLE DUTY—Secret Serviceman cum-bodyguard, cum-umpire officiated as Jimmy Carter pitched.

Carter Doesn't Intend to Lose When Pitching Softball Either

PLAINS, Ga., July 25 (AP).—Declaring he did not intend to lose, Jimmy Carter pitched his softball team to a 7-5 victory over his brother Billy's bunch of players.

"I've still got the old touch," the Democratic presidential candidate said as he struck out the side in an early inning.

Mr. Carter, 51, clad in cutoff jeans and a blue sport shirt, accepted the invitation from reporters covering his campaign to join in a series of softball games at Plains High School, from which he graduated in 1941. The game was played on Friday.

The umpire was the head of Mr. Carter's Secret Service detail, who stood behind the pitcher rather than behind the batcher: Brother Billy was not happy with the agent's calls.

"When you bring your own umpire, there's no way in the world you can lose," Mr. Carter's brother told the candidate as he left the field after the game.

When he was not pitching and batting, Mr. Carter signed autographs for tourists and posed for pictures as Secret Service agents dressed in jeans ringed the grassy field.

Billy, wearing a T-shirt proclaiming "Redneck Power," forced his brother to fly out three times. The nominee went hitless but was systematically struck out batters.

King's Trip To Galicia Marked by Protests

MADRID, July 25 (UPI).—Dozens of persons were arrested today in leftist-inspired street protests in the northwestern town of Santiago de Compostela, where King Juan Carlos attended ceremonies marking the feast of Spain's patron saint.

The demonstrators demanded an amnesty, political freedoms and autonomy for the Galicia region, of which Santiago de Compostela is the spiritual capital. Their protests contrasted with the friendly welcome given to the King by crowds estimated at tens of thousands.

In Madrid, meanwhile, the leaders of the main opposition parties issued a joint statement spelling out their conditions for the opening of formal negotiations with the government on the democratization of Spain. One of their demands was the granting of full political rights and freedoms. The sharing of responsibility in the preparation of the general elections promised by the government for next year was another.

Church Services

In Santiago, the King did not witness any of the recurring street incidents. The most violent of the incidents occurred a few hours after the end of church services, less than a block from the King's hotel. By that time, Juan Carlos had left it to visit the widow of Generalissimo Francisco Franco at a nearby country estate.

Demonstrators carrying blue and white Galician flags and banners burned a Spanish flag in a street named after Franco that leads directly to the square where the King's hotel is located.

Riot police clubbed and beat many and pistol-whipped at least one girl. Earlier, unknown civilians fired gunshots into the air as police broke up another demonstration in the town center.

In yet another protest by several hundred persons in a park on the outskirts of town, police arrested 32 persons, the national news agency Cifra said. During the burning of the Spanish flag, at least 12 more were detained.

The demonstrations were organized by the separatist National Popular Assembly of Galicia and other leftist groups, including the Communists.

At the church services, Santiago's archbishop, the Most Rev. Angel Suquia Goicoechea, told the King:

"We thank you for the attention which you are giving to the petition for an amnesty. "I trust it will be as wide and generous as possible so it can serve as a true starting point for a full reconciliation between all Spaniards."

Nine days ago, the government formally asked Juan Carlos to decree the release of Spain's estimated 600 political prisoners—except those that have been convicted of acts of violence.

The announcement of the amnesty had been expected to be made during the celebrations today in Santiago de Compostela. But a government spokesman said Friday that it has been delayed by at least a week, reportedly because of discussions over how far it should go.

The King, kneeling in the sanctuary of Santiago's cathedral, vowed to "seek peace, reconciliation, generous coexistence in freedom and order, tolerance in mutual respect and the strength of a safe and efficient state."



Associated Press.

Palestinian camp of Tal Zaatar (foreground) still under heavy siege. In background, a Beirut residential area.

Oil-Blockade Charge Made to UN, OAU

Amin Warns of 'Desperate Action' in Kenya Feud

From Wire Dispatches

NAIROBI, July 25.—Ugandan President Idi Amin today threatened to take "desperate action" because of what he termed a Kenyan oil blockade of his country. The threat again raised the possibility of war in East Africa.

In telegrams to the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the Arab League, President Amin said Uganda has only enough fuel for five days because of a Kenyan "blockade" preventing oil products from reaching his country.

"In view of this very grave situation which I fear may force Uganda to resort to desperate action out of the need to survive, I call on the United Nations and the OAU to very urgently send fact-finding missions to verify the whole alarming situation which is threatening world peace and order," he said.

There was no immediate reaction from Kenyan officials but the government here has already said that it would retaliate strongly if Ugandan troops entered Kenya.

Well-Equipped Army

In terms of military hardware, Uganda has one of the best-equipped armies in Africa. The army has 20,000 men, 15 Soviet-built T54/55 tanks, 12 M-4 medium tanks, heavy artillery and Saggar Missiles. Until early this month, Uganda had 48 combat planes, including 42 Soviet-built MiGs. Eleven of the MiGs were reported destroyed in the Israeli commando raid on Entebbe Airport.

Kenya has an army of about 8,000 men, no tanks and 14 combat planes.

In his telegrams, carried by Uganda radio and monitored here, President Amin said he had done all he could to insure peace. "I have sent numerous messages to President [Jomo] Kenyatta and have even attempted to speak to him on the telephone in an attempt to get a mutual understanding—but to no avail," the Ugandan leader said.

Kenya denies a fuel blockade of Uganda.

But President Amin said the blockade began on July 4—the date of the Israeli raid to rescue hostages held by pro-Palestinian hijackers at Entebbe. Israeli planes refuelled at Nairobi on their way back from Entebbe; but Kenya insists it was not involved in the raid.

In spite of conciliatory action by Uganda over "Kenyan involvement in the Entebbe invasion," President Amin said, vital oil products were not being allowed into Uganda by Kenya.

Marshal Amin's threat of "desperate action" was the strongest in a series of menacing statements against Kenya. Last night, he said that, if Kenya persisted in its "blockade," Uganda would "be left with no alternative but to fight for her own survival."

In his telegrams today, President Amin said "allegations by Kenya of Uganda's nonpayment of her oil orders are utterly baseless."

Kenya's Foreign Minister Munyua Waiyaki today repeated Kenya's denials that it is imposing an embargo and said: "We have not closed the borders between Kenya and Uganda."

Kenya has stopped the export of oil and gasoline to Uganda because, Nairobi says, the Amin government has not paid for previous supplies and owes Kenya about $60 million. Kenya buys oil from Arab countries, refines it at the Indian Ocean port of Mombasa and transports it to Uganda.

Mr. Waiyaki said: "If the blockade that Amin is referring to is based on the fact that we have demanded cash payment then we must tell him that we are under no obligation to subsidize the Ugandan economy."

President Amin said in his telegrams that Kenya was holding up more than 300 oil tanktrucks between Mombasa and Eldoret, near the Ugandan border, and was now allowing through only one oil tanktruck a day as compared with 80, which he said was Uganda's basic daily requirement.

Rightists In Beirut Fire Upon Truce Unit

BEIRUT, July 25 (UPI).—Christian troops attacked Arab League peace-keeping troops today, wrecking Lebanon's latest cease-fire before it could solidly take hold.

As heavy fighting erupted on several fronts, the U.S. Embassy—for the first time confirming its negotiations with the Palestinians—announced a sea evacuation of foreigners Tuesday.

Members of Interior Minister Camille Chamoun's rightist force attacked Saudi and Sudanese peace-keeping troops trying to move across a no-man's-land to extend a buffer zone 600 yards into Christian territory.

A rightist radio broadcast said two members of the peace-keeping force were killed and two others wounded during the attack.

Exposed to Shelling

The radio said that when the Arab forces convoy tried again to advance it was exposed to more shelling and had to return to its previous position.

Rightist gunners also pounded the besieged Palestinian camp of Tal Zaatar and the leftist enclave of Naaba in eastern Beirut.

Arab League mediator Hassan Sabry al-Kholy had told reporters yesterday that Mr. Chamoun had agreed to the truce but spokesmen for Mr. Chamoun's National Liberal party denied it.

"Our party did not sign the truce agreement and we had orders to prevent the Arab League troops from coming in," the commander at the buffer line said. "When the Arab troops began to advance, we shot in the air and over their heads as a warning. But they kept on coming. After 15 minutes, I gave the order to shoot."

The Saudi field commander, Mohammed Said, said eight of his troops were wounded in the attack and his forces returned fire "to defend ourselves."

At Tal Zaatar, besieged for a month by Christian forces, Christian troops poured machine-gun and artillery fire into the blasted camp ruins long past the 8 a.m. truce deadline.

"There is no cease-fire while we are winning," Lebanese Army Maj. Fuad Malek, the Christian commander, said. "Our conditions for a cease-fire include the total evacuation of everyone in the camp—including the Palestinian fighters. It's either total surrender or total war."

Maj. Malek called Palestinian reports that 500 persons were trapped in a bomb shelter in the camp which collapsed yesterday under heavy shelling "a trick." But he confirmed his gunners leveled a building and said "maybe 10 or 15" persons were trapped.

Most Believed Saved

Palestinian leader Yassir Arafat said yesterday that the shelling caused the collapse of the shelter's roof and killed 500 persons, including several women and children.

But a Palestinian spokesman said later that many or most of the 500 inside the shelter were believed to be still alive although unable to dig themselves out of the rubble. He said guerrillas who tried to reach the shelter managed to rescue 15 children but were forced away again under heavy fire.

Meanwhile, a U.S. Embassy spokesman announced the postponed U.S. evacuation of foreigners would take place Tuesday by Navy landing craft. About 435 foreigners including 154 Americans were registered and more were expected to sign up.

A U.S. Navy task force—the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Not Run With President

agan Asserts Ford Is Trying Deceive Party on No. 2 Spot

By Richard Bergholz

FIC PALISADES, Calif., —Ronald Reagan charged y that President Ford and paign aides have launched nwide effort to "deceive" can delegates into believ- t a Ford-Reagan ticket is when it is not.

ve had to go to great to say on every occasion ere is no way that I ccept the vice-presidency, whatsoever," the former ia governor said in an w.

t they're really aiming at, e sure, is to say to them, you can have your cake it, too. You can have rd and Reagan.'

found it necessary to one calls myself and say, don't want you to be , because this can't and it isn't going to ".

are those who say that including Mr. Reagan, what the Californian's would be if he were o accept the vice-presi- nomination. But Mr. said: "I know, I really

Good of the Party

if the President came to I asked him, for the good party, to join the ticket, he answer still be "No

's right," Mr. Reagan said. s I believe with all my at [for] what I believe I can do more as an ident on the outside, doing was doing before I became idate, than I could in the s position [of the vice- t]."

he left the governorship ary of last year, Mr. Rea- ned a handsome income g around the nation mak- eches, conducting a reg- minute radio program on an 300 stations and writ- ewspaper column.

as for the argument that resident is "only a heart ay from the presidency," gan said, "I don't want to life going around taking 's pulse."

ord-Reagan battle for the presidential nomination has become so close that both candidates have turned their attention to a relative handful of so-called uncommitted delegates.

Mr. Reagan has accused the Ford campaign of using "heavy-handed pressure" involving the powers of the presidency to sway those delegates. But he said that he himself has steadfastly refused to "ask anyone for their support."

"They're uncommitted," he said, "and I've accepted that they're going to be uncommitted and I've said to them that I'm calling them to straighten the record and [answer] any questions about me that they may have."

But he is making no promises, he said, such as he suspects the Ford people are making.

© Los Angeles Times.

Appeal in Embassy Microwaves Case

Ford Wrote Brezhnev on Radiation

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—President Ford sent a personal appeal to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev urging that the Soviet Union curtail its microwave bombardment of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, according to Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan.

Sen. Dole said he was told of the President's letter to Mr. Brezhnev during a closed-door briefing on the Moscow radiation problem by Helmut Sonnenfeldt, one of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's closest associates.

Following Mr. Ford's letter and U.S. diplomatic efforts to protest the radiation, as well as an embassy staff meeting that led to widespread publicity, the Soviet Union reduced the microwave levels. However, the Soviet Union has not ceased the bombardment completely.

A White House spokesman, John Carlson, said there have been U.S.-Soviet contacts on the radiation issue at various levels and "there has been communication — correspondence — between the President and Mr Brezhnev." He declined to give any further details.

Health Effects

The radiation problem has caused concern among current and former U.S. personnel at the embassy in Moscow that longterm exposure to the low-level microwaves might result in adverse health or behavioral effects.

Sen. Dole, who had voiced criticism over U.S. handling of the microwaves affair, said in an interview that Mr. Sonnenfeldt apparently mentioned Mr. Ford's letter—dispatched about seven months ago—to impress upon the senator that "we weren't taking this lightly."

He said he was not told the specific wording of the letter to the Kremlin or what, if any, response there had been from Mr. Brezhnev.

Disclosure of the Ford-Brezhnev letter marks the first confirmation that the embassy radiation question has ben considered serious enough to require personal attention at the highest U.S.-Soviet level.

An aide to Sen. Dole who was present during the senator's briefing with Mr. Sonnenfeldt said Mr. Ford's letter to Mr. Brezhnev evidently had been sent in December of last year or January of this year.

The aide, Claude Alexander, said Mr. Sonnenfeldt explained that Mr. Ford "had written a personal letter to Mr. Brezhnev to make a personal appeal that these [U.S. embassy personnel being irradiated in Moscow] are our employees—in effect, 'What the hell are you trying to do?'"

According to a classified State Department document, U.S. concern over the Soviet microwaves—first detected in the early 1960s—increased in October of last year when the radiation began focusing on the embassy from two directions.

The Sonnenfeldt briefing and the White House spokesman's comments left unclear whether Mr. Ford's letter to Mr. Brezhnev was followed by further high-level exchanges.

State Department spokesman Robert Funseth confirmed on July 7 that the Soviet Union had "greatly reduced" the radiation. But he added that "frankly, we regret that the Soviets have failed to turn off the transmissions completely, thereby, in our judgment, demonstrating a lack of concern for the living and working conditions of our people in Moscow."

Ethiopia Reports Foiling of Coup

LONDON, July 25 (AP).—An attempted coup in Ethiopia has been foiled by loyal army troops, Addis Ababa radio said today, according to the British Broadcasting Corp. which monitored the broadcast in London.

The radio said that the attempted coup was "imperially supported" but gave no other details, the BBC said.

On July 13, Ethiopia's military rulers announced that 18 conspirators, including Gen. Getachew Nadew, 53, commander of 25,000 Ethiopian Army troops in rebellious Eritrea Province, had been executed for treason following the discovery of a plot to overthrow the regime.

4% of Americans Usually Speak A Language Other Than English

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—About 4 per cent of Americans usually speak some language other than English, nearly half of those generally using Spanish, the Census Bureau reported today.

In its first comprehensive attempt to measure language use in the United States, the bureau estimated that about 8 million of the 197 million persons over four years of age usually speak a language other than English.

The report is based on a nationwide survey conducted by the bureau. The actual number of persons surveyed was not disclosed.

Of those using other languages, officials said, about 4 million speak Spanish; about 400,000 use Italian; 300,000 each speak Chinese and French and about 100,000 each speak German, Greek, Japanese, Filipino, Portuguese and Korean.

In addition, about 800,000 persons reported speaking other languages and 1.5 million did not indicate what language was usually spoken.

In Poll After Democratic Convention

Carter Leads Ford 66-27%; Reagan, 68-26%

By Barry Sussman

WASHINGTON, July 25 (WP).—Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter has taken a long lead over both President Ford and Ronald Reagan, according to a nationwide poll conducted by the Louis Harris organization in the days immediately following the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Carter led Mr. Ford by 66 to 27 per cent and Mr. Reagan by 68 to 26 per cent, according to the Harris survey. Mr. Harris termed the Carter lead "one of the most substantial ever recorded" and said his findings show that the former Georgia governor has made "one of the most rapid ascendancies of a candidate to public popularity in the history of American politics."

Mr. Harris pointed to several factors, however, that could serve to decrease Mr. Carter's margin as time passes.

Unified Party

For one thing, the pollster noted, the Democrats and Mr. Carter have presented "a unified party to the electorate, while the Republicans have appeared to be torn by dissent and division." For another, "the public has yet to see the final shape of the GOP ticket for the fall election."

In addition, Mr. Harris said, "only slightly more than 4 in 10 voters who say they would vote for Carter feel 'very strongly' about their choice, meaning that less than 30 per cent of the total electorate can be solidly placed in the Carter column."

The poll is based on interviews with a national sample of 1,451 persons whom Mr. Harris terms probable voters. The Gallup organization, which also has conducted a similar poll since the convention ended July 16, has not yet collected all its findings, according to George Gallup jr., so no comparison between the two is available.

The Harris survey also tested the strength of Carter against the two Republicans in a race in which former Sen. Eugene McCarthy is an independent candidate. Mr. McCarthy, who has announced that he is running for the presidency, received 5 per cent regardless of whether Mr. Ford or Reagan is the Republican nominee, according to Mr. Harris.

Token Effort Seen

Almost all the support for Mr. McCarthy came from persons who selected Mr. Carter when the Democrat was pitted in a two-way race against a Republican, Mr. Harris said.

"When a candidate leads by the current margin Carter now shows, the third-party entry by McCarthy appears to be a token effort at best," Mr. Harris said.

"However," he went on, "should the race for the White House narrow, as it likely will later on, McCarthy's 5 per cent vote could make a considerable difference. If McCarthy were to get himself on the ballot in states that cast a majority of the electoral votes, Carter would have to be ahead of his potential Republican opponent by at least 53-47 per cent."

As in other polls, the Harris survey showed Carter somewhat weaker in the West than elsewhere and somewhat weaker among Jewish voters than those of other religions.

Turkish Ship Slow in Moving Into Aegean

ANKARA, July 25 (Reuters).—Greek-Turkish tension over the voyage of a Turkish oil exploration ship to the Aegean Sea appeared to have eased slightly today as the vessel made slow progress to waters where both countries claim seabed exploitation rights.

The seismic survey ship Sismik-1 left Istanbul Friday morning and set out across the Sea of Marmara. It was widely expected to enter the Aegean yesterday and the Greek Navy was reported keeping a close watch.

But at noon today, port officials at Canakkale and Gallipoli, in the Dardanelles, said the ship had not yet passed through the strait to the Aegean.

Silent on Movements

The Turkish government is keeping silent about the ship's movements. Observers believe Turkey was probably trying to reduce tension by not rushing the 1,200-ton converted sea-rescue vessel out to the Aegean.

It was assumed the ship had been told to start work in the Sea of Marmara.

On a hot summer Sunday, the Sismik's voyage seemed to be causing little concern among Turks. The ship was not even mentioned in the day's main radio news program.

The seabed dispute broke out in 1974 after Greece found oil off one of its Aegean islands. At issue are large areas in the east of the Aegean where both countries claim continental shelves.

Greek Reserves

In Athens, the Greek government called up an undisclosed number of young reservists today.

Relatives said the reservists had been told to cancel vacations and report for duty with army, navy and air force units throughout the country.

A military source noted, however, that about 4,000 reservists were summoned each summer to be trained in the use of modern weapons. The source said the call-up was also intended to fill gaps caused by a scheduled demobilization of conscripts at this time of the year.

Both Greece and Turkey have placed their armed forces in an advanced state of readiness as relations between the two NATO allies deteriorated over the sailing of Sismik-1.

The Greek government has informed its NATO allies and the Soviet Union that it will resort to force if necessary to remove Sismik-1 from its continental shelf. The Turks say that if that happens they will reply in kind.

U.S.-Greek Talks

ATHENS, July 25 (Reuters).—Greece and the United States will resume talks here Tuesday on the future of U.S. military bases in the country, it was announced here today.

The bases are under discussion following Greece's withdrawal from the military wing of NATO in August, 1974, after Turkey's invasion of Cyprus. The bases operate under bilateral agreements but come under the North Atlantic Alliance umbrella.

Terrorist Groups Show Increasing Efficiency and Coordination

By James F. Clarity

PARIS, July 25 (NYT).—Radical groups from several countries and of various persuasions are increasingly able to coordinate their acts of terrorism and threaten the lives of hundreds of persons in a single operation. At the same time the identities of individual terrorists and their organizations, training areas, patterns of activity and support are becoming increasingly known to intelligence specialists around the world.

Professional terrorists, the specialists said, have become expert in recent years in coordinating and executing such operations as airplane hijackings, the massacre of civilians and the seizure of government officials as hostages.

Such operations, the specialists noted, often finish with the death of the terrorists. Often, however, key terrorists escape to Middle Eastern or North African countries, where they live in protected retreat, sometimes reappearing in new actions.

The intelligence specialists cited the following reasons for the increasing efficiency of terrorism:

• The terrorists have the active or tacit support of governments, including those of Libya, Southern Yemen and Syria.

• The security police of Western nations are often unable to keep track of individual professional terrorists.

• Some governments lack the will to act against terrorists, especially Palestinians, whose cause is espoused, publicly at least, by the oil-producing Arab nations.

• Some Western governments fail to prosecute and imprison suspected terrorists and those that do can easily be forced to free them in exchange for hostages taken in new terrorist operations.

Intelligence experts estimated that there are 200 full-time terrorists operating in Europe and the Middle East, plus thousands of potential "action agents," mostly Palestinians, who can be recruited for single operations.

As examples of coordinated terrorist activities, the specialists cited the hijacking of an Air France jet to Uganda last month, the kidnapping of ranking government officials at a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Vienna in December, the seizure of the French Embassy in The Hague in 1974 and the 1972 attacks at the Tel Aviv airport and at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich.

The groups involved, either actively or in the planning and support aspects of such operations, have included the Baader-Meinhof band in West Germany, the Japanese Red Army and several Palestinian units. While the exact roles in each operation are virtually impossible to trace, the intelligence specialists said, they have evidence of increasing cooperation among such groups.

Increasing Coordination

Experts said they are convinced that there is increasing coordination, but they discern no individual mastermind or nation that supervises operations.

A specialist said, "What we find is a radical group in one area. They may well like to talk to someone of similar feelings in another."

From such contacts, specialists said, grow temporary agreements on a specific operation, with groups and individuals from different countries acting on motives ranging from the creation of an independent Palestinian state to traditional European anarchism.

"They are professional," said an expert familiar with European and Middle Eastern terrorist organizations. "An advance team of two or three plan the action. The ones who actually carry it out are told only a few hours in advance, after they have traveled singly or in twos by different routes to a meeting place. Then they are briefed and given weapons. The actual planners have usually left the country before the action takes place."

Course of Events

A terrorist operation is often the end product of a course of events that might be followed back to the 1950s or 1960s in Beirut or in a Western European capital, when young Western radicals began to make informal contacts with Palestinian refugees as thousands of young Arabs, including Palestinians, began to spread around Western Europe seeking work or education.

For Arabs abroad, a home away from home was provided by an organization called the General Union of Palestinian Students. Primarily social-service and welfare-oriented, it gradually became not only a place where Palestinian radicals began to meet Western radical students but, eventually, a prime recruiting resource for Palestinian terrorist groups.

It was in the student group, some specialists said, that members of the Baader-Meinhof band as well as some Irish Republican Army militants began to establish contacts with Palestinian terrorists in the late 1960s.

Other radical nationalists and anarchists from Latin America, as well as French and Spanish Basques and other European ethnic separatists, have made apparently fleeting contact with the Palestinians. The lasting contacts that have led to operational coordination seem to have persisted only among some Latin Americans, the Palestinians, West Germans and Japanese.

While the Soviet Union has long publicly espoused the Palestinian cause, it officially opposes terrorism and reportedly lectures the Palestinians, including their principal leader, Yassir Arafat, on the need to develop grassroots political support rather than relying on the publicity and fear generated around the world by terrorist acts.

The intelligence experts noted, however, that much of the weaponry in the hands of terrorists has passed from the Soviet Union through Arab countries, particularly Syria.

Much of the recruitment for Palestinian operating agents was done in the refugee camps of Lebanon until the civil war dragged the Palestinians into fighting against the Lebanese Christians.

Apparently Paid Little

Generally, recruits are attracted by appeals to patriotism. They are assured, according to the intelligence sources, that if they are killed their families will be cared for by el-Fatah, the strongest group in the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Active Palestinian agents, as well as the Japanese, Germans and Latin Americans who work with them, are apparently paid little—just enough to get them where they are going, plus some pocket money.

There is evidence, the specialists asserted, that potential terrorists, mostly but not solely Palestinians, have been trained in recent years in Libya and Syria as well as in the refugee camps in Lebanon. Libya, Iraq and Southern Yemen, according to intelligence sources, have become havens for escaped or released terrorists.

Intelligence officers and security policemen seeking to combat the growth of organized terrorism said that support services for terrorists in transit are also being developed in Western Europe. While the officials are careful not to disclose much of what they know about lodgings, pocket money, mail, false passports and the like, suspicious citizens are kept under close surveillance.

There is "nothing harder than to keep track of terrorists—t came and they go, but we tr do it," Mr. Feary said.

The United States, which tively surveys terrorist orgar tions in Europe and the Mi East, has a Cabinet comm set up in 1972 after the Mu massacre and operated by State Department with the operation of the CIA. Ro Feary, who heads the comma working group, said in a re interview that its file on te ists was scattered and incomp although "we make an effo keep it as complete as possi

Terrorists Include Palestinians, Latins, Japanese, West Germans

PARIS, July 25 (NYT).—Following is a summary of the major terrorist groups:

Carlos Group—Also known as the Mohammed Boudia Commando and, more recently, the Arm of the Arab Revolution. Carlos is believed to be a pseudonym of Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, 25-year-old Venezuelan son of a wealthy Communist lawyer. Attended Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow briefly; radical left, anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist. Carlos group began in early 1970s as part of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; said to have about 40 members. After leading the kidnapping of officials at OPEC meeting in Vienna in December, Carlos flew to Libya. Some specialists suspect he was involved in the planning of the hijacking of the Air France plane to Uganda, as he was believed to have contacts with at least one of the terrorists in that operation.

Popular Front—Nationalist, Marxist; split off in late 1960s from other Palestinian groups that publicly denounce terrorism unless it is inside Israel; leader is George Habash, a Lebanese Christian who claims group does not conduct terrorist activities outside Middle East. Intelligence specialists said, however, that group operations commander, Wadi Haddad, based in Iraq, is still an active planner of operations and may have been involved in the hijacking of the Air France plane to Uganda last month. Both Carlos and Wilfrid Bose, a German killed in the Israeli rescue operation in Uganda, believed to have close contacts with Popular Front planners and agents. Number of inner-circle planners indefinite but about 1,000 potential action and support agents believed to be living in Lebanon, and a few in Europe.

Black September—Formed in early 1971 as offshoot of el-Fatah, principal Palestinian guerrilla organization; burst into prominence Nov. 28 of that year with assassination of Jordanian Premier Wasfi Tell in Cairo: organization took its name from crackdown in September, 1970, by King Hussein against Palestinian guerrillas. On Sept 5, 1972, when seven Black September guerrillas attacked Israeli Olympic team at Munich, it was said to number 300 members.

Japanese Red Army—Ideological mixture of radical left, including Trotskyite, racist and Che Guevara tendencies; started in late 1960s or early 1970s with limited domestic base in Japan; about 30 to 40 members operate abroad in the Far East, Middle East and Europe. Most prominent leader-agent is Yakamada Yoshiaki, alias Yutaka Furuya, who was arrested in France in 1974 on his arrival from Beirut with false passports and counterfeit U.S. money. His release was demanded, and obtained, by the Japanese Red Army when it seized the French Embassy in The Hague several months later.

Baader-Meinhof—Anarchist organization that terrorized West Germany in the early 1970s; had about 50 full-time members, but has been inactive as a group since 1973. Most of its known leaders and members are in jail. Ulrike Meinhof, who organized the gang with Andreas Baader, was found hanged in her cell May 9. Principal terrorists who have worked with the gang or related groups include Carlos and Bose, the German who was killed in Uganda.

2 More Indian Publications Closed by Press Repression

NEW DELHI (NYT).—"I am afraid it is not going to be possible to print any more issues of Seminar."

"This is to explain why there will be no more issues of Opinion."

These were the opening paragraphs of two letters, each beginning "Dear Reader," that reached subscribers last week. They marked the deaths of two more reminders of the long tradition of Indian press freedom, which ended last June with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's proclamation of a state of emergency.

Seminar and Opinion, each 17 years old, ended their existence in different fashion for the same reason: They had continued to criticize Mrs. Gandhi's assumption of nearly absolute power. They had done so in the face of the new Publication of Objectionable Matter Act and the self-censorship guidelines in effect here.

Published in Bombay

Opinion, which was published in Bombay with a circulation of about 5,000 copies, was ordered to cease publication by the state government of Maharashtra. A.D. Gorwala, an elderly former civil servant who was the editor, publisher and most of the time the only writer of the small-format, four-page weekly, explained in his mimeographed letter to his readers:

"The government of Maharashtra, apprehending from its further appearance danger to public safety, maintenance of public order and internal security (believe it if you can), with the prior approval of the government of India, prohibits me from making and publishing Opinion and from using any press for these purposes."

Seminar, a more elaborate monthly published here, devoted each issue to a symposium of articles on a given theme. Its last issue dealt with the question, "Where do we go from here?" and bore the subtitle, "A symposium on the need for political normalisation." For its not-to-be-published August issue, it advertised the topic, "Fear and Freedom."

Seminar was ordered to submit to pre-censorship but preferred to scuttle itself. Its publisher, Romesh Thapar, declared in his last word to his readers:

"This means that the censors claim the right to alter by deletion the analyses and opinions of the intellectuals and academicians who have been contributing to the pages of Seminar for the past 17 years. Obviously, a responsible journal like ours, devoted to thoughtful debate, cannot surrender the integrity and right of free expression in this way."

Demand Was Rising

Seminar had continued to hold its press run to about 2,500 subscription copies—despite rising demand as the daily and periodical mass-circulation press bowed to pro-government unanimity and critical periodicals disappeared—so as not to provoke a governmental reaction.

With the disappearance of Opinion and Seminar, intellectuals questioned here said they could think of no further candidates for closing in the English-language press. A handful of similar periodicals equally directed to a minority audience of intellectuals have disappeared in the last year.

Maxim's Moonlighter

PARIS, July 25 (AP).—A cloakroom attendant at Maxim's, one of the most famous restaurants in the world, drew a one-year suspended sentence and a 3,000-franc (about $600) fine last week for procuring for a prostitute.

Italian Reds Set Term for New Cabinet

ROME, July 25 (UPI).—The Communists today demanded a public Christian Democratic party request as a condition for their possible support by abstention for a minority Christian Democratic government.

Christian Democratic Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti's attempt to form a minority Cabinet hinges on a Communist pledge of abstention in parliamentary confidence votes.

A public appeal by the Christian Democrats for Communist benevolence toward the minority government would be a major change in the policy that for 30 years has precluded any Communist involvement in governing affairs.

Alessandro Natta, president of the Communist delegation in the Chamber of Deputies, demanded the formal request in an interview in the Communist party newspaper L'Unita.

Obligation Cited

"It is clear that an invitation [to abstain] must not regard or obligate only the Premier-designate but also the parties, first of all the Christian Democrats," Mr. Natta said.

The Christian Democratic leadership was expected to meet Tuesday to decide whether to accept the Communist demand and whether it was ready to allow Mr. Andreotti to seek parliamentary approval of a minority cabinet.

On Friday night, the Socialists said they would vote against a minority government unless Mr. Andreotti publicly asked them and the Communists for a benevolent abstention.

In the June 20-21 elections, the Communists won 228 seats in the 630-member Chamber of Deputies to the Christian Democrats' 262. The Socialists won 57 seats.

The 29 Social Democratic and Republican members of the Chamber have pledged to abstain in a parliamentary confidence vote on a Christian Democratic minority cabinet. But Mr. Andreotti would still need Communist and Socialist abstentions to win the vote.

EEC Popularity Drops in Poll in Last Six Months

BRUSSELS, July 25 (IHT).—Public disenchantment with the European Economic Community has shown a marked increase during the last six months, according to a survey published here by the European Commission.

More than half the EEC citizens (53 per cent) still believe that the Common Market is "a good thing" but this is 10 percentage points less than six months ago.

A spokesman here pointed out that 40 per cent said the "movement toward the unification of Europe should be speeded up." Thirty-three per cent felt it should "continue as at present" and 11 per cent said it should be slowed down.

The election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage is supported by 62 per cent. Italy, the Netherlands and Luxembourg are the most enthusiastic, with more than 70 per cent. In Britain and Denmark 40 per cent approved such elections.

Of those interviewed, 40 per cent wanted to see the movement toward European unification speeded up (Italy, 58 per cent; Luxembourg, 55 per cent; United Kingdom, 23 per cent, and Denmark, 13 per cent).

Auto Firms Dispute U.S. Pollution Report

DETROIT, July 25 (AP).—Two of the nation's auto manufacturers, Chrysler and General Motors, dispute the government's charge that their cars do not meet federal emission standards, while a third, Ford, calls the charges "premature."

The Environmental Protection Agency demanded last week that General Motors, Ford and Chrysler explain why large numbers of their cars are failing to meet clean-air standards. A spokesman for Chrysler said that the EPA report—which said that 63 per cent of last year's Chryslers tested on the road emitted too much carbon monoxide—was "misleading." Chrysler said the company's own tests show that the firm's cars meet federal standards when they are shipped from the factories.

256.7 Million in U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, July 25 (AP).—The Soviet population as of July 1 was 256.7 million, the Statistical Board reported.



United Press International.

White-helmeted troops of Arab League peace-keeping force set up Beirut checkpoint.

Speaks on Rhodesian Panel's Report

Smith Bars Major Proposals To Reduce Discrimination

By Reg Shay

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 25 (WP).—Prime Minister Ian Smith has effectively dealt a death blow to a blueprint for easing racial tension by rejecting the three major recommendations of a commission on discrimination.

The commission, set up by Mr. Smith, under the chairmanship of a retired judge, Sir Vincent Quenet, called for the introduction of a common voters' roll, opening of white farm land to all races and making a declaration of rights contestable in the courts.

Mr. Smith has described the commission's report as "balanced and reasonable," a phrase he reiterated in Parliament Friday, but then threw out the major recommendations in a 20-minute speech to the House of Assembly.

Dealing with the common voters' roll, the Prime Minister took a lead from the commission itself, which admitted that it had gone outside its own terms of reference. "Clearly, the commission failed to give this most involved question adequate consideration and I believe that their case is unconvincing," he said. "It is a complex subject and cannot be treated in isolation as a matter of high principle."

Mr. Smith cited an agreement with former British Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home to the effect that there was to be no lowering of the franchise for the "European" roll and that separate racial rolls should be continued. (The agreement was later rejected by Britain's Pearce Commission, which was set up to assess African opinion).

Mr. Smith added that if blacks and whites contested the same parliamentary seats at election time, serious racial friction would erupt.

He said he found equally unconvincing the proposal to open white agricultural land to all races. He pointed to black states where, he said, production had fallen when land had been taken over from European settlers.

"The importance of maintaining maximum productivity in our white farming areas cannot be overstressed," he said. "It is vital to our economic survival, for our agricultural products are an indispensable earner of foreign currency."

He added that any attempts to take over white farms by blacks would add to the country's security problems because an African farmer was less able to defend himself and was subject to intimidation. "The extension of African farming areas amongst the European farms would represent, in the present circumstances, an unacceptable security risk," he said.

Mr. Smith also said that there was still land available for Africans in their own areas and this should be developed. The country is equally divided under the Land Tenure Act between blacks and whites despite the disproportionate population—there are 6.1 million blacks and 278,000 whites.

On the question of a declaration of rights becoming justiciable, Mr. Smith said this would force the courts to become a political institution, which he opposed.

With the rejection of the major recommendations, it has become clear that the government was only interested in removing petty racial discrimination—also recommended by the commission—much of which was implemented by Mr. Smith's own government.

Some examples of racial legislation introduced since he came to power in 1964 are:

• Banning of multiracial sport in schools against the express wishes of most parents.

• Banning schools set up by white parents to teach the children of their African servants.

• Limiting the enrollment of black students at private schools to 6 per cent.

• Preventing blacks from drinking in white areas, which means the towns and cities, after 7 p.m.

• Making provisions, although not executed, for segregated parks and other public facilities.

• Introducing a racially segregated voters roll under the 1969 Constitution.

Much of the racial legislation is believed to have been introduced as bargaining points in the negotiation of a constitutional settlement with the British government. By accepting the commission's recommendations to scrap some of the petty legislation—the commission did not recommend that all be thrown out—merely returns the country partly to the racial situation that existed before Mr. Smith took over.

The vice-president of the internal wing of the Joshua Nkomo faction of the African National Council, Josiah Chinamano, said of Mr. Smith's speech:

"He has dismissed all concept of a nonracial society and the decision has reinforced our desire to have a constitutional conference to pave the way for immediate majority rule."

The founder of the opposition Rhodesia party, Allan Savory, said the decision to scrap the three main recommendations was "a tremendous blow struck against Rhodesia, especially to our security forces who are risking their lives in vain."

The president of the multiracial Center party, Pat Bashford, said Mr. Smith's decision negated his political initiative of bringing Africans into the government. "The ordinary African will now laugh the whole thing off," he added.

Even the extreme rightist Rhodesia National party president, Len Idensohn, was opposed to the Smith stand, but for different reasons. "His support for most recommendations is just another move to enforce his white emigration policy," Mr. Idensohn said.

Truce Announced By El Salvador And Honduras

SAN SALVADOR, July 25 (Reuters).—Honduras and El Salvador have agreed to cease hostilities along their common frontier, scene of sporadic clashes recently, it was officially announced here.

A government spokesman said the cease-fire agreement was reached during talks between the army chiefs of staff of both countries at the border town of Amatillo, 135 miles east of here.

The spokesman said both sides agreed to place the troubled zones of either side of the border under direct military control to prevent new incidents and also pledged to exert greater efforts to avoid further fighting.

The cease-fire agreement was reached after each side accused the other of starting hostilities.

El Salvador said border clashes erupted July 14 and that 2 Salvadoran soldiers had been killed and 3 wounded. Honduras charged that Salvadoran troops used artillery in attacks on Honduras border posts.

Rightists Fire On Arab Truce Unit in Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

carrier Iwo Jima and five other vessels—has been ordered into position off Lebanon for the evacuation.

Palestinian guerrillas and other armed groups said they could not have guaranteed security for an overland convoy to Damascus as planned originally, the spokesman said.

"The parties with whom we are in contact—and yes, they include the Palestinians—have agreed to provide us with security for the sea evacuation which we have decided is the safest way we can do it," he said.

It was the first time the embassy openly admitted its contacts with the Palestinians.

"We are urging everyone to leave because this will be the last such organized evacuation from Beirut," the spokesman said.

Airplane Strafes S. Africa Vessel Off Mozambique

DURBAN, South Africa, July 25 (Reuters).—A bullet-riddled freighter sailed into this port today after coming under machine-gun fire from a light aircraft off the coast of Mozambique. About 50 bullet holes were counted.

The master of the Durban-based, Panamanian-registered Limpopo, Capt. Paul Rugg, said he and his crew of 19 had a frightening ordeal. There were no casualties.

Durban Radio yesterday received a distress message from Capt. Rugg, saying his ship had been under machine-gun attack from a red and white Cessna aircraft for about 35 minutes.

He said today that eight separate attacks on the Limpopo had taken place about six miles off the Mozambique coast and about 12 miles from the Mozambique-South Africa border.

"We were totally unable to defend ourselves. We didn't even have a handgun on board, so we were absolutely helpless," he said.

3 Anti-Castroites Arrested in N.Y. Planting Bomb

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP).—Three anti-Castro Cubans were arrested early yesterday as they were lighting the fuse of a pipe bomb outside a theater where a pro-Castro meeting was scheduled for last night, police said.

Investigators said they believed the three were members of a group called Omega Seven, which claimed responsibility for bombings at the Venezuelan Consulate here last year and the Cuban United Nations mission last month.

Detectives had staked out the theater, the Academy of Music in Union Square, after receiving a tip that the bombing would occur. The men were seized as they lighted the fuse on the sidewalk outside the cashier's booth. The fuse was extinguished before the bomb could explode.

The three were booked on charges of attempted arson, possession of a dangerous weapon, criminal possession of a weapon, criminal possession of stolen property and reckless endangerment.

The police said one of the men was carrying a .38-caliber pistol.

Peking May Said Acting Head of Sta

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, July 25 (—Wu Teh, a fast-rising Ch official now holding the ti ful post of mayor of Peking reportedly been selected to form the duties of a post is China's nearest equivale a head of state. Indian off told reporters in Peking ye day they had been "aut ized to perform the funct of the chairman of the Nat People's Congress, although would keep his title of chairman for the time bein

The chairmanship of Ch congress became vacant on with the death of Marshal Teh at 90. The job, la ceremonial, has taken on importance since the anno ment last month that Comm party chairman Mao Tse 82, would no longer greet fo foreign dignitaries. That was performed by Marshal and now Mr. Wu is expecte serve as a principal greete visiting heads of state.

In the current power str over who is eventually to su Mr. Mao, Mr. Wu appears cl to the so-called moderate t bureaucrats. They are opp by radicals who accuse the being elitist and too incline use material incentives to pro economic progress. Since Mr. took over his Peking post Peng Chen, one of the first purged in the Cultural Re tion in 1966, he has come u veiled attack for making dec without consulting leftists o City Revolutionary Committe

Receives Credentials

The possibility that Mr. would take on Marshal T duties was indicated yest when he received the credi of Indian Ambassador Ko Raman Narayanan, the ambassador that New Delhi had in Peking since the Chi Indian border conflict.

The new responsibilities fo Wu would add to his al considerable domestic auth as administrator of the Ch capital. They put him in forefront of a new generatio technically skilled Chinese ers who, for the moment at seem to be filling the key vacated by the aging vet of the Long March.

Mr. Wu's personality and c resemble in many ways the Hua Kuo-feng, the new Chi Premier, who is believed to l his late 50s. Both are tall, b self-confident men who t their reputations as local ad istrators. Mr. Hua in Mr. M home province of Hunan Mr. Wu in the Manchu province of Kirin and the n China cities of Tientsin Peking.

Mr. Wu, Mr. Hua and ot rising with them in the Chi leadership "all strike me as st good ward politicians," a Wes analyst said here.

Extremely Active

Mr. Wu has been extrem active in the last few months was expected by many anal to be picked eventually for M shal Chu's job. But some Ch watchers thought he might reluctant to take on a new load if it meant forsaking power base as chairman of king's Revolutionary Commi and first secretary of its P Municipal Committee. He does not have Mr. Chu's title the wording of China's new C stitution indicates that the tional People's Congress, a rub stamp group that has met four times in 26 years, would to convene to elect anyone cially to the chairmanship.

Mr. Wu is a native of He Province, where Peking is loca and apparently began his polit career as a mine labor organ in the 1930s. Throughout 1950s and 1960s he moved thro several posts as a city adm istrator but little else is kn about him in the West.

Coastal Forest Burns in Italy

ROME, July 25 (UPI).—A apparently set by arsonists terday raged over 250 acres the Castelfusano pine forest n Ostia, one of Italy's finest coa forests.

"The fire started about six tansously at five points," a brigade official told reporters, said gasoline-soaked rags w found at the scene.

It was the latest in a se nationwide series of fires attrib ed to arson, many of them legedly the work of landown trying to win construction p mits by destroying scenic beau and thus making building rest tions pointless.

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Psychological Warfare Tactics Gain

GOP 'Body Count' of Delegates

SHINGTON, July 25 (WP). n only three weeks remain- efore the opening of the lican National Convention, ological warfare is becom- creasingly important in the le for uncommitted dele-

Friday, for instance, the ent Ford Committee care- staged a press conference, youthful committee aides t in to cheer, to claim that ord had "gone over the n the number of delegates itted. They said he now 135—five more than the needed—with the addition Hawaiian delegates who reviously uncommitted.

Ford Committee may have to announce these com- nts as it did because wire counts gave Mr. Ford 5 elegates in Hawaii.

Reagan Claim

may have been just catch- with the Reagan cam- which announced earlier week that Ronald Reagan 1,140 delegates, 10 more the minimum needed. Ford committee announce- actually cost the President a delegate in The Washington Post count, which on the basis of delegate surveys had given Mr. Ford 16 delegates to 1 for Mr. Reagan and 2 who are uncommitted in Hawaii.

While virtually all counts outside the committee put Mr. Ford well ahead, they do not yet support the contention that he has enough pledged delegates to be nominated.

The Washington Post count does show Mr. Ford within striking distance of the number of votes needed to clinch the nomination. The revised count gives Mr. Ford 1,101 delegates, Mr. Reagan, 1,027 and 131 uncommitted.

The principal differences between The Post count and that kept by the Ford Committee are in three states—West Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York.

The Ford Committee's count shows 20 delegates for Mr. Ford in West Virginia, with 5 for Mr. Reagan and 6 uncommitted. A Post survey of the West Virginia delegates substantially reduced Mr. Ford's total in this state, giving him 8, to 5 for Mr. Reagan and 15 uncommitted.

Delegate's Switch

In Pennsylvania, the Ford Committee count is 88 for Mr. Ford, 6 for Mr. Reagan and 9 uncommitted. In New York, it is 133 for Mr. Ford, 17 for Mr. Reagan and 4 uncommitted. Mr. Baker announced Thursday that Adelle Haines, a New York delegate who visited the White House Wednesday, had switched from Mr. Reagan to Mr. Ford.

The Post's count in Pennsylvania gives 75 to Mr. Ford, 7 to Mr. Reagan, 1 to Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee and 20 uncommitted. In New York, it is 130 for Mr. Ford, 17 for Mr. Reagan and 7 uncommitted.

The Associated Press gives Mr. Ford 1,095 delegates while United Press International gives the President 1,121 delegates, only 9 short of the number needed to nominate.

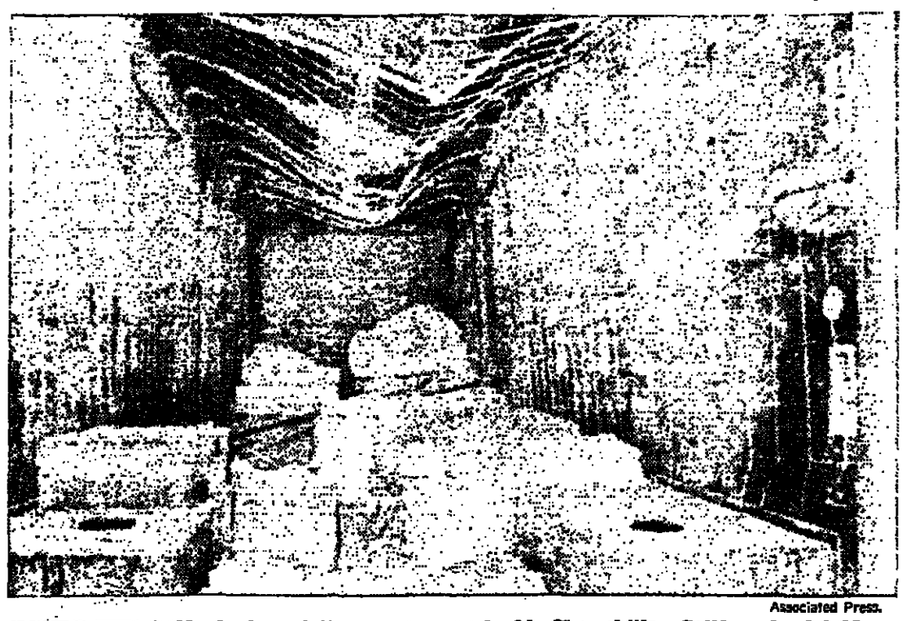
Even the most conservative counts for Mr. Ford demonstrate the difficulty that Mr. Reagan faces in obtaining enough delegates to be nominated. In The Post count, Mr. Ford now needs only a fourth of the 131 uncommitted delegates to be nominated, which he could get with 20 of the 43 uncommitted delegates in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and New York.

Largest Block

But the largest single block of uncommitted delegates—Mississippi's 30 delegates—may have eluded Mr. Ford's grasp.

The Mississippi Republican chairman, Clarke Reed, said that the tactics of Gil Carmichael, the chief Ford spokesman in Mississippi, may have "hurt the President." Mr. Carmichael has been calling delegates and alternates urging them to get aboard the Ford bandwagon and give Mississippi the votes to put Mr. Ford over the top.

The delegation is meeting today in Jackson.



Associated Press.

INSIDE THE VAN—A view of the van in which 26 Chowchilla, Calif., schoolchildren and their bus driver were held captive after being abducted July 15. Van was buried in a quarry. Police said the captives were put into van through hole in sagging roof.

Specific Duties Not Discussed

ondale Says Carter Told m He Will 'Share Stage'

By Linda Charlton

TON HEAD ISLAND, S.C., 25 (NYT).—Sen. Walter le, here for a strategy ses- ith aides to Jimmy Carter, hat he has not talked to arter about "specific vice- sidential duties" but that Mr. had assured him he did nd sharing the stage.

n interview aboard his red jet on the way to this island, the Minnesota rat said: "I'm aware of the tions of this office..." He "I had two questions that to be satisfied about be- fore told Mr. Carter I would if asked. The first was concept of the vice-presi- had a broad range of ac- —I wasn't asking to be an te president—and the sec- as if we were sufficiently tible."

Mondale said that he thought that it would have been "premature and presumptuous" to have quizzed Mr. Carter on details. But he said that Mr. Carter "volunteered that he thought in the past the problem had been that most presidents didn't want to share the stage and that he didn't feel that way," that, in fact, he wanted a great deal of help from Sen. Mondale.

Theme of Harmony

Sen. Mondale said that since the convention he had talked with Mr. Carter "practically every other day" and added, "I believe this is going to be a very good relationship." This harmonious theme has been expressed repeatedly throughout the two days of talks here between the senator and his staff and Mr. Carter's staff.

Sen. Mondale was asked about an apparent contradiction in two different accounts of why he ended his own campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination. In his book, "The Accountability of Power," Sen. Mondale wrote that he withdrew in 1974 at a time when he believed his campaign was "making substantial progress." However, during the convention in New York, he indicated that he had ended his campaign out of a conviction that he was not, in fact, the fresh face the voters wanted.

It was, he said Friday, really a matter of weighing his prospects for success against the certainty that continued campaigning would mean the abandonment of his Senate responsibilities. In his book, too, he dwelled heavily on the physical and mental stresses of the campaign.

Different Now

"It's different now," he said. "There are only three months to go and the chances are excellent."

Despite what Mr. Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell, described yesterday as the "essential compatibility" between the two men, there has been one major public deviation by Sen. Mondale from Mr. Carter's stated position. The issue is President Ford's pardon of former President Richard Nixon. Although Sen. Mondale's caustic reference to the pardon during his acceptance speech at the Democratic convention was enthusiastically applauded, Mr. Carter has said that he does not consider the pardon to be a campaign issue and does not intend to use it as one.

Friday, Sen. Mondale said, "I am not going to dwell on the pardon in this campaign. But that's always troubled me—there was no public accounting ever of what had happened."

He said that his acceptance speech was entirely his own and that he had thought it would be "probably the most important speech of my life. I didn't clear it with anybody. It was me talking about what worries me."

Stresses Closeness

Sen. Mondale then stressed what he sees as the closeness of his and Mr. Carter's thinking. "It's interesting," he said, "that we wrote books separately and many things are identical." He cited their mutual belief in the "role of moral leadership" in government and the importance of governmental efficiency and responsiveness.

Sen. Mondale said that he plans to campaign "intensively," meaning 18-hour days, and hopes to go to every state. His wife, Joan, will campaign both with him and separately. The three Mondale children, all teen-agers, will stay in Washington until mid-October, when Sen. Mondale said that he may take each of them out on a campaign swing.

Sen. Mondale said that he believed his own particular strength for the ticket will be his ability to attract the "traditional Democratic constituency." He cited his involvement with urban affairs, a "good working relationship with educators," a "good relationship with labor—they're happy," and "my relations with the ethnic community [which] have always been good . . ."

No Constitutional Requirement

Washington Police Dropping Immunity for Congressmen

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, July 25 (NYT).—The District of Columbia police will end this week a policy of avoiding arrests of members of Congress. Police Chief Maurice Cullinane said that the policy was based on a "misinterpretation of the meaning of the Founding Fathers" in the Constitution.

The "misinterpretation" has for more than 100 years sanctioned a practice of failing to file criminal charges against senators and representatives for any but the most serious felonies. And there have been few of these.

The de facto arrest immunity for more frequent minor offenses by congressmen—traffic and intoxication, typically—had the practical effect of not offending a body of lawmakers that controls the capital's police department budget.

Chief Cullinane acknowledged as much last month in noting the "inconsistencies" of the immunity policy. He asked for a Justice Department review of it.

His request for a legal opinion followed the June 17 disclosure here—five days after the arrest in Salt Lake City of Rep. Allen Howe, D-Utah, for soliciting two policewomen posing as prostitutes—that another congressman, Rep. Joe Waggonner Jr., D-La., had been apprehended on a street here in January in similar circumstances. The police belatedly confirmed the Waggonner affair and said that he had been promptly and apologetically released at police headquarters when he produced his congressional credentials.

Incident Leaked

No public record was kept of the incident and it was not known until it was leaked to newsmen.

Unlike other police jurisdictions, the department here had chosen to interpret Article 1, Section 6 of the Constitution to forbid congressional arrests except for felonies and the specific violation of "breach of the peace." The effect was immunity.

However, it has been known here, at least since 1908 when the Supreme Court established the more widely observed nonimmunity interpretation of the clause, that this language was intended by the Constitution's framers to protect members of Congress from political reprisal through civil arrest, which was common in the 1700s. No immunity was ever intended from any criminal arrest, according to Supreme Court rulings.

The police department said Friday that a new general order to officers on the street would declare that, except for a continuing immunity from most parking citations, congressmen "and all other elected and appointed federal, state or local officials are subject to arrest for the commission of criminal offenses... to the same extent and the same manner as all other citizens."

Rep. Howe Found Guilty

SALT LAKE CITY, July 25 (AP).—Rep. Howe has been found guilty of a charge that he tried to solicit the services of two police decoy prostitutes.

The judge sentenced him to a $150 fine and 30 days in jail, with the jail sentence suspended on payment of the fine within 30 days.

Suspect Held In Abduction In California

By David Rosenzweig

LOS ANGELES, July 25.—A nationwide search is under way for two young men wanted in the kidnapping-entombment of 26 Chowchilla, Calif., schoolchildren and their bus driver.

Charles Bates, special agent in charge of the FBI's San Francisco office, said investigations by local law-enforcement authorities indicated that the two suspects, Frederick Woods and James Schoenfeld, both 24, had fled the state.

A third suspect, Mr. Schoenfeld's brother, Richard, 22, surrendered Friday and was being held at the Alameda County Jail in Oakland in lieu of $1-million bail pending arraignment on Thursday.

The FBI officially re-entered the case late Friday night after a Chowchilla judge signed criminal complaints charging Mr. Woods and the Schoenfeld brothers each with 27 counts of kidnapping for ransom and 16 counts of robbery.

Mr. Bates, who headed the search for Patricia Hearst, said the FBI had been swamped with telephone calls from informants claiming to have sighted the two fugitives.

"We are putting all the manpower it requires into following them up," he said. "I can't give you any specifics but we are in this thing and are going to stay in it until they are located."

There were reported sightings of James Schoenfeld and Mr. Woods in Tennessee, Oklahoma and Illinois during the weekend.

The authorities have uncovered evidence that two more persons may have been involved in the crime, a newspaper said today. The Oakland Tribune reported that a source close to the investigation said there is "a possibility that an older male was involved in the kidnapping and there are some good leads to back it up."

It said another source revealed that investigators believe there was a fifth person involved in the July 15 abduction.

"We're definitely pursuing the possibility that there are other suspects in this case," an investigator told the San Francisco Examiner. "These others might be the brains behind the whole thing."

In East San Jose, meanwhile, investigators searched a garage where authorities earlier found two vans that are believed to have been used to transport the kidnap victims from Chowchilla to a Livermore rock quarry where they were buried for 17 hours before escaping.

The garage, part of a warehouse, reportedly had been rented by Mr. Woods as a place where he could work on restoring old cars.

Among the items removed from a disposal bin were two pairs of children's trousers, a pair of children's socks and a children's magazine.

© Los Angeles Times.

Sudan Trying 97 For Aborted Coup

KHARTOUM, July 25 (UPI).—Ninety-seven persons went on trial today accused of taking part in the abortive coup against President Gaafar Numeiri early this month. The proceedings were adjourned until tomorrow at the request of the defense.

The defendants are accused of attempting to overthrow Gen. Numeiri's regime with the help of "a foreign state."

The Sudan has accused Libya of financing the coup attempt July 2, saying Tripoli trained the rebels, who eventually were repressed by loyal forces in bloody fighting.

Odd Figures on Mars Rock In Photo Are Laid to Shadows

From Wire Dispatches

PASADENA, Calif., July 25 (AP).—Mysterious figures resembling crudely painted letters and numbers that appeared in a television picture transmitted from Mars by the Viking lander were probably caused by unusual shadows and rock shapes, scientists said last night.

Scientists today were able to free the jammed soil scooper on the lander, rescuing the crucial experiment to hunt for life on the planet due to begin Wednesday.

What looked like the letters "B" and "G" and the numeral "2" were seen on the flat side of a rock facing the lander as it scanned the rock-strewn Martian surface in a close-up yesterday.

Officials at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory seemed bemused and at first would not guess what might have created the features. But after studying the picture, project manager Jim Martin said they felt the "B" was "caused by two projecting knobs with shadows around them."

Scientists said that the other markings, which appeared to have different shadings or textures, were probably due to shadows and differing mineral contents of the rock.

Texture Is Rough

Dr. Alan Binder said, "It's simply a shadowing phenomenon caused by the rough texture of the rock.

"Things like this are very common on earth. Other apparent symbols might appear in other pictures because Mars has a long history of people connecting unrelated things."

He added, "There is a tendency of the eye to see these things and make them seem like something familiar."

Scientists had previously spotted other unusual rocks, including one that looked like an automobile muffler.



AP.

Detail from Viking lander photo showing rock marked with what looks like the letter "B." A "G" and the numeral "2" were also noted.

One of Viking's problems solved itself yesterday and scientists reported its three biology instruments had passed preliminary tests in an important step for this week's search for life on Mars.

The robot's soil-sampler arm, which jammed on Thursday, was sent a new set of orders today to reach out 14 inches to free a simple locking pin believed responsible for the test failure. It responded to the signals and is now ready to begin a 12-day life detection experiment.

The problem that disappeared on its own concerned the radio transmitter the lander uses to communicate with its orbiting mother craft. The orbiter in turn relays the communications to earth.

For two days, the lander used only 1 watt of power to communicate with the orbiter instead of 30 watts as planned. Yesterday it switched to the normal method and was able to communicate longer with the orbiter.

The problem on Friday had blocked a color picture that was scheduled to be sent to earth.

Yesterday's pictures included high-resolution shots of the ground around Viking, showing a puzzling series of ground cracks in one area. It also sent back a one-line color scan of the setting sun. The vertical line was taken continuously for 40 minutes to give scientists a better understanding of the planet's atmosphere and the color of the Martian sky.

Arabs Threaten Boycott If Firms Aid Israel on Oil

DAMASCUS, July 25 (UPI).—The Arab Office for the Boycott of Israel warned international oil companies yesterday that they would be blacklisted throughout the Arab world if they searched for oil in Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

The warning was made by Boycott Commissioner Mohammed Mahgoub, who told a news conference:

"We warn all foreign oil companies, regardless of nationality, that their participation with Israel, either directly or indirectly, in oil-prospecting operations in occupied Arab lands and their territorial waters will make them subject to the Arab boycott rules.

"This means that dealings with them will be banned throughout the Arab world and all their activities in the region will be suspended," Mr. Mahgoub said.

The warning was served, he said, because the boycott office received information that Israel was negotiating with some foreign, particularly U.S., companies to search for oil in the occupied section of Sinai.

U.S. Mercenary's Body Is Flown to Portugal

LISBON, July 25 (UPI).—The body of a U.S. mercenary executed by a firing squad in Angola arrived in Lisbon today on the way to the United States for burial.

Airport officials said the coffin was scheduled to leave aboard a Portuguese airlines flight for New York. Daniel Gearhart, 34, of Kensington, Md., and three British mercenaries were shot two weeks ago after being sentenced to death in Luanda.

Damaged QE 2 Is Back in Port

SOUTHAMPTON, England, July 25 (Reuters).—The fire-damaged British liner Queen Elizabeth 2 returned to this port yesterday with 1,200 passengers aboard after turning back on its way to New York.

The fire, which broke out at dawn Friday, damaged the starboard engine of the 66,852-ton ship as it cruised 30 miles west of the Scilly Isles, just off the southwest tip of England. None of the passengers was hurt but a crewman was burned.

A Cunard Lines spokesman said that 630 passengers would be flown to the United States on scheduled flights today and 450 more would go by chartered plane to New York tomorrow. The remaining 120 passengers are discussing travel arrangements.

In Spread of Nuclear Weapons

U.S. Arms Control Aide Says 'We've Been Had' on A-Sales

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, July 25 (WP).—The U.S. government's top arms control official has told a Senate hearing that "we've been had" by nations that used U.S. civilian nuclear assistance for their atomic weapons programs.

Fred Ikle, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Friday that the United States has acquired a better understanding of the dangers of nuclear exports and "come a long way in the last three or four years" toward better policies.

However, he declined to make a blanket endorsement of current programs and said U.S. policy should "keep moving ahead."

In testimony on legislation to reorganize nuclear export deliberations, Mr. Ikle acknowledged that U.S. nuclear assistance helped India prepare for its May, 1974, atomic blast, the country's first.

Fuel in India

He said more explicitly than before that the United States expects to arrange for the removal from India of a large stockpile of spent fuel—enough to make 40 to 80 atomic bombs—before a new U.S. shipment of fresh enriched uranium for that country's atomic power reactors.

Mr. Ikle was optimistic about removal of the stockpile, saying that "the Indian government would like to be cooperative."

A prominent social scientist before joining the government in 1973, Mr. Ikle said that in the 1950s and 1960s the United States was "too exuberant and too cavalier" about extending civilian nuclear technology throughout the world.

Went Too Far

In hindsight, he said the United States went too far in helping allies such as France and West Germany, which are now selling reactors throughout the world as well as planning to export sensitive atomic "reprocessing" plants to some less developed countries.

Congress recently passed and President Ford signed into law a measure calling for a cutoff in U.S. economic and military aid to countries exporting or importing such reprocessing plants—which can produce weapons-grade material—but there is no indication that this will stop a West German sale to Brazil or a French sale to Pakistan.

He said the United States also gave plutonium—which can be used for bomb material—to some countries. An official identified Italy as one of the plutonium recipients.

A U.S. research reactor went to South Vietnam, where it fell into the hands of Communist forces when the country fell in the spring of last year. A team of U.S. civilian atomic officials removed the nuclear fuel a few weeks before the Saigon regime's collapse but left the reactor, according to a spokesman for the Energy Research and Development Administration.

Another U.S. research reactor is in Zaire, where security is considered tenuous. Mr. Ikle said the United States also "let go" of highly enriched uranium reactors to South Africa, Brazil, Colombia and others.

In testimony last week before the committee, Mr. Ikle said that some progress has been made in arms-limitation talks with the Soviet Union but that the negotiations remain deadlocked in the area of control of new weapons systems.

Mr. Ikle was asked by Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., "are we getting anywhere in SALT [Strategic Arms Limitation Talks]?"

"We are making progress, albeit slow," Mr. Ikle replied.

The disarmament agency director said that negotiators had made progress in control of offensive ballistic missiles but had failed to overcome basic differences in control of new systems, such as the Soviet "Backfire bomber" and the U.S. Cruise missile.

Doubts Grow In U.S. on Flu Immunization

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, July 25 (NYT).—The mass immunization program for swine flu announced by President Ford nearly four months ago has been meeting increasing scientific and medical criticism and technical obstacles.

There is a growing consensus that the government scientists who first identified the new virus, following an outbreak at Fort Dix, N.J., in February, may have overestimated its threat.

Critics of the plan say that the government scientists were too quick to link the Fort Dix virus to one that caused a pandemic in 1918 and 1919. They say the officials then succumbed to a panic reaction in leaping to the conclusion that every American should be vaccinated as soon as possible.

Even some of the officials and outside scientists involved in the decision to immunize now say that the early speculation that the Fort Dix virus was similar to the 1918 virus was unfounded and should have been rebutted more vigorously.

Lesser Scale Seen

Also casting doubt on the program are several indications that it may not be carried out on as wide a scale as originally envisaged.

Insurance companies, fearing an avalanche of liability suits holding vaccine makers responsible for adverse reactions, are refusing to indemnify the manufacturers. Congress has refused to pass a law making the government liable. If the impasse is not resolved, manufacturers will be unlikely to sell the vaccine.

The Massachusetts Department of Public Health has limited its recommendation of the vaccine to the chronically ill and elderly—those at greatest risk of dying from the flu. It will make the vaccine available to others if they want it but does not recommend that they get it. Other states are formulating their positions and may make similar decisions.

Tests of the two forms of vaccine being produced indicate that a "whole virus" form produces adequate levels of antibodies but too high a level of advers. side effects in volunteers under 24 years of age while a "split virus" form causes only minimal side effects but not enough antibodies.

And there is still no new sign of the Fort Dix swine flu virus.

Ford Links Ties With Vietnam to Missing GI Issue

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—Unless the issue of Americans still listed as missing in Southeast Asia is resolved, no further progress in establishing relations between the United States and Vietnam is possible, President Ford said last night.

Mr. Ford told the National League of Families of Prisoners and Missing Americans in Southeast Asia that his administration is "employing every effective means to account for your loved ones."

He promised that those efforts will continue but cautioned that "information for every missing man may never be available. We are dealing with a government that has shown very little concern for your feelings," the President said.

He said that the United States has exchanged messages with the Vietnamese "indicating our willingness to discuss differences." But, he added, "without a satisfactory solution of the MIA issue, no further progress in our relations is possible."

More than 900 Americans still are listed as prisoners or missing in action in Southeast Asia.

ane Is Fined ver Nothing

OPENHAGEN, July 25 D.—Even though Viggo al paid his customs ex- bill of 0.00 kroner, the sh Customs Board now he is liable for a 100- r ($17) fine because pay- was not received by re- d delivery.

Frisdal, a photographer Jutland, received in the a computerized bill for kroner. He went to the office and "paid" the bill. he Customs Board later omed and said that, since ayment was not received corded delivery, it was ue and he was being

Frisdal refuses to pay fine but the Customs is adamant and has the case to court.

Contributes Million Loan Egypt Port

, July 25 (AP).—The States today loaned Egypt ion to improve and mod- he port of Alexandria, an statement said.

noney is to be paid back eriod of 40 years with an rate of 2 per cent during year grace period and nt thereafter.

statement said the loan ble the port authority to and modernize general perations and to handle ease in cargo tonnage e present 15.5 million tons to 20 million tons

oan is part of an inter- endeavor to improve the d includes a $45 million m the World Bank and llion from Japan. Egypt tribute $56 million to the

while, Egypt also received of $5 million from the ency for International nent to finance economic y studies of important development projects next year.

a Minister Held assassination Plot

AN, Ivory Coast, July 25 .—Guinean Justice Min- allo Telli, former secre- eral of the Organization an Unity, has been ar- connection with a plot sinate President Sekou according to Conakry nitored here.

d that President Touré ounced the arrest of five unean officials, among former ambassador to Sekou Toulo, following tions into an assassina- uncovered on May 13.

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Herald Tribune
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Page 4—Monday, July 26, 1976 *

Growing Tensions in East Africa

The wide swings of policy—or at least of statements of policy—by Uganda's President Idi Amin make it difficult to guess at the course of events in East Africa. But his exchanges of vituperation with Kenya, if they do not lead to outright war, have at least gravely damaged one of the most advanced forms of African national collaboration: the East African Community.

Like much of Africa, the area covered by Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania was irrationally split by the "corporate imperialism" of the late nineteenth century when adventurous businessmen, army officers and officials generally, from Britain, Germany and France, "walked," in the words of one historian, "up and down Africa with *packets of* 'treaty forms' in their kit." In due course, some kind of order emerged, but the territorial lines crossed tribal, historical and economic boundaries.

After World War I, when Germany was ousted from its African colonies, the British gradually organized a kind of economic unit comprising Kenya, Uganda and the formerly German Tanganyika—now Tanzania. When these colonial provinces finally became nation states, they very wisely clung to the idea of a common economic policy for East Africa, and the East African Community and Common Market emerged.

It provided joint corporations to run the railways, harbors, posts and telecommunications and airways of the three countries; created a development bank and cooperation in collecting taxes and customs, and, in fact, formed a single trade unit. For developing countries with a common British tradition extending over more than half a century, it was an arrangement that made excellent sense.

But political rivalries existed, and became heated when Idi Amin took power in Uganda. He laid vague claims to Kenyan territory, refused—according to the government of Jomo Kenyatta—to pay his bills for transporting goods from the sea (Uganda is landlocked) and, after the Entebbe skyjack incident, threatened war on Kenya. Now in the aftermath of that episode, which includes harsh treatment of Kenyans in Uganda and blockades of Ugandan shipments through Kenya, the future of East Africa seems bleak.

Much more is involved in this tragic affair than the three countries directly concerned. The African states have generally regarded terms of trade and aid with the industrialized states as the key to their development. But whatever the advanced economics do for Africa, the most important factor is what Africans do for, or to, one another. Not only is their co-operation essential in dealings with the industrialized world, but it is necessary for mere survival. To waste time, energy and lives in contests with other African states, to fail to maintain the system of communications on which trade and development depends, is suicidal. But can such considerations impress Idi Amin? Indeed, what considerations do impress Uganda's life president?

Ending the Offset Era

For almost two decades, no problem in Bonn-Washington relations has been more persistent or corrosive than the series of prolonged biannual negotiations for payments by West Germany to offset the expenditures of the 200,000 U.S. troops stationed there.

Congressional concern over the growing deficit in the U.S. balance of payments started in the late 1950s, fueling the succession of motions by Sen. Mansfield that demanded withdrawal of as many as half the U.S. troops in Europe. Only three years ago, *the Jackson-Nunn amendment provided that* the cost of U.S. troops in Europe had to be entirely offset by their host countries, a provision that applied to all the NATO allies. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, then finance minister, called it "blackmail" but finally accepted another two-year, $2.2-*billion offset agreement.*

As a result, there was general disbelief when Schmidt, on the expiration of this accord in June, 1975, let it be known that he had negotiated his last such agreement. President Ford's quiet acceptance of this decision has now brought an era to a close —with astonishingly little congressional comment.

Politically and psychologically, the offset agreements were *always unfortunate, even* when a necessity financially. To Germans, they resembled the occupation costs paid immediately after the war and they represented an onerous tax and budget burden. U.S. threats to withdraw troops if offset payments were reduced made it appear that the troops were *there entirely to serve German* interests, rather than as part of a common NATO defense that protects U.S. security.

Yet there was no reason why the presence of U.S. troops in the common interest should have benefitted the foreign exchange reserves of West Germany in surplus at the expense of a United States with a balance-of-payments deficit and shrinking reserves.

There was no good solution to this problem. But what has happened now, without most Americans realizing it, is that the problem has *virtually disappeared.*

The reform of the international monetary system, including adoption of floating exchange rates, has halted the drain on the U.S. gold reserves and helped put the U.S. balance of payments into surplus.

Moreover, the balance-of-payments cost of *the U.S. troops in Germany, at $1.1 billion* a year, now appears small compared to such international capital flows as the billions of petrodollars coming from the OPEC countries into U.S. banks. It is little more now than 1 per cent of the value of U.S. exports, which have more than quintupled since the *offset program began, to a staggering total* of $107 billion last year. As it is, German arms purchases in the United States together with contributions to U.S. base construction offset almost half the U.S. troop costs.

The end of the offset era undoubtedly will benefit the political fortunes of Schmidt in the approaching West German elections. But the United States may prove the greater beneficiary in the end. The troop costs and balance-of-payments deficits of the past two decades have clouded thinking in the United States about the true security interests of the country.

From a budgetary point of view, it costs no more to maintain U.S. forces in Europe than in the United States—and may even cost *somewhat less. While mutual Soviet-U.S.* troop reductions must still be pursued, pressures for unilateral U.S. force reductions are likely to lessen now that security rather than finances will be the determining factor.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

British Budget Cuts

In the face of bitter opposition from its left wing and the trade unions, Britain's Labor government has taken a daring step to achieve economic recovery. Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey has announced cuts in public spending for next year of $1.78 billion—many in areas such as housing, health, education, and unemployment benefits that have long been at the heart of the Labor party program.

With unemployment at a postwar peak of 1.3 million, it required rare political courage for Healey and Prime Minister Callaghan to decree further deflationary moves for 1977. Lacking an overall House of Commons majority, the government will be risking its existence in the fight for the enabling legislation. But, as Healey told the Commons, he had no acceptable alternative, particularly in light of Britain's balance-of-payments deficit.

When the United States and other industrial nations made a $5.3-billion credit available in June to halt the run on the pound, they set a six-month limit and warned that Britain thereafter would have to get additional help from the International Monetary Fund. Healey's budget slash is one of the conditions the IMF would exact for a new loan. The action is more important as an indication of direction on public spending than for the amount, modest enough in a projected expenditure of $95 billion.

On the home front, despite Healey's warning that new taxes will also be necessary, the budget cuts are additional evidence for business leaders that the government is persisting in the process of shifting priority from expansion of the welfare state to encouragement of private enterprise. The process moves the Labor government back toward political center and will make it less vulnerable to effective attack from its Conservative opposition.

Britain has a long way to go to achieve economic stability with growth. Healey's cuts unquestionably mean hardship for many Britons, especially those hit by the even higher unemployment that the government concedes will be a short-run result. But in Britain's peculiarly difficult situation, this action should ease the path to recovery—if the government can only keep its own troops in line to carry it out.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

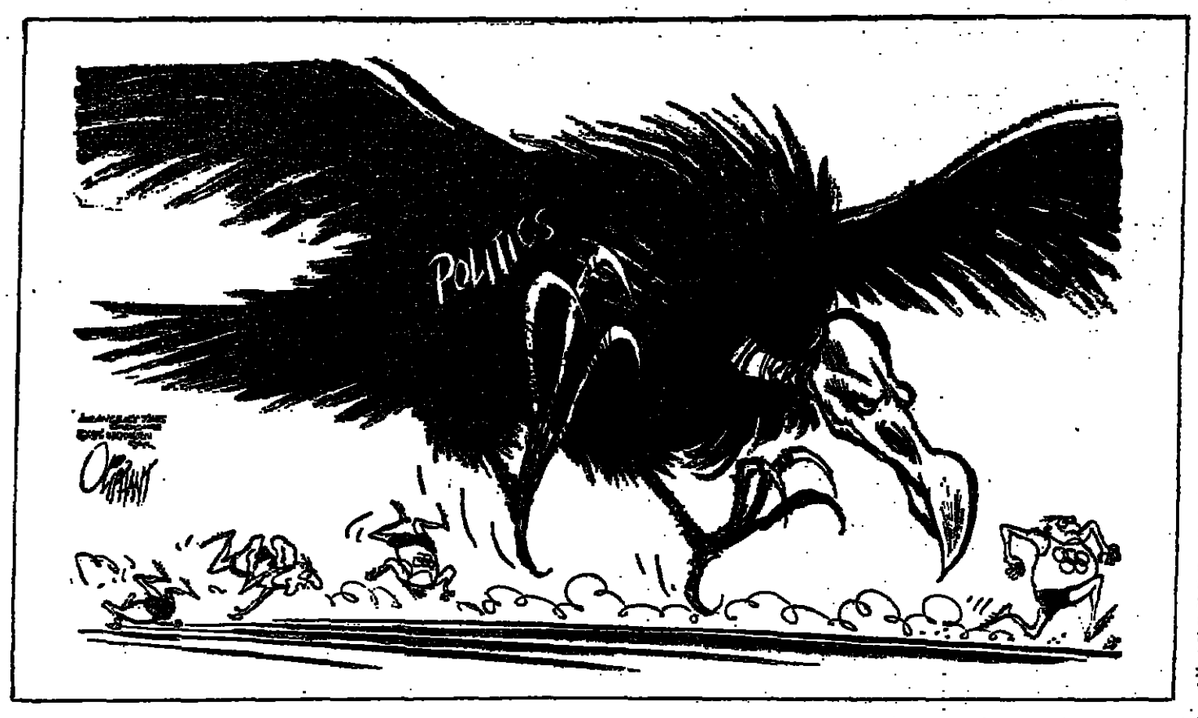
July 26, 1901

NEW YORK.—Financial circles are interested in the quiet activity displayed by speculators who are buying up bonds of the Southern States issued between 1860 and 1865. These, which were once considered bonds, are now being bid for at half face value. Southern men in New York say this is an attempt by shrewd speculators to make money. The syndicate has already found bonds to the value of $3,200,000.

Fifty Years Ago

July 26, 1926

NEW YORK.—Babe Ruth's 30th home run of the season scored two for the New York Yankees yesterday, beating the Chicago White Sox by a score of 2-1. Lou Gehrig crossed the plate ahead of the Bambino. Waite Hoyt, pitching for the Miller Huggins' crew, allowed the Sox seven hits which were well scattered. This victory kept the first-place Yankees nine games ahead of the second-place Cleveland Indians.



Mondale: A Liberal Who Sometimes Gives Up

By David E. Rosenbaum

NEW YORK—Soon after Jimmy Carter picked Walter F. Mondale to be his running mate, a spokesman for President Ford remarked, "Mondale is a 100 percent, bona fide liberal." To Republicans like Mr. Ford, that description is pejorative.

Senator Mondale would probably accept the mathematical estimate gladly. This was his response in a New Yorker interview a couple of years ago when he was asked whether he thought the government in Washington had become too big.

"It's all right to flail the bureaucrats," Mr. Mondale replied, "but there are those poor kids out there who need help—who are handicapped, who are mentally ill, who are retarded, who desperately need help and affection—and the thousands of children out there who are poor and hungry and live in lousy housing." If the government programs that help those children were abandoned, the senator went on, the society would be "cheapened."

His Critics

Mr. Mondale has his critics, not alone from the Republican side. Some who applaud and join him in his liberal positions believe he lacks the will to consistently fight for them. But neither critics nor admirers doubt he holds them genuinely rather than for political advantage, and Mr. Mondale's record appears to support that view.

As attorney general of Minnesota in the 1960s, he waged a national battle for the right of *poor defendants to be represented* by public counsel. In the Senate, he has worked hard on such issues as open housing, Indian education, migrant workers and child nutrition. He headed a special Senate committee on equal educational opportunities and not only led the fight against those who wanted to abolish busing for school desegregation but also took up the cases of black principals and teachers who had been eased out when schools were integrated.

At times, Mr. Mondale has publicized his causes. For years, for *example, he has obtained and* published data from the Internal Revenue Service about wealthy individuals who have used tax shelters to avoid paying income tax. But usually he has worked quietly. When he went to South Dakota and Alaska to investigate Indian schools and when he went to Texas to explore migrant labor camps, he did not even tell reporters who might have wanted to travel with him.

Though liberals almost universally approve him, there is one aspect of Mr. Mondale's personality that is disappointing to many of those who know him best. He seems to be reluctant to take off his gloves and involve himself in the kind of arduous struggle that is often needed to transform ideas into law.

Tax Reform

He has, for example, spoken eloquently about tax reform and proposed many changes in the tax law. But his efforts in the Finance Committee have been blocked more times than not by the conservative chairman, Senator Russell B. Long of Louisiana. Mr. Mondale has argued that it would be counterproductive for him to stand up to Mr. Long, because he needs the chairman's help in enacting legislation to create a national child-care system that he has worked on for years.

But other advocates of tax reform wonder whether Mr. Mondale might not be more successful if he did not find combat so distasteful.

For nearly a year in 1974, he made a trial run for the presidency himself, crisscrossing the country and shaking thousands of hands to see whether he could be the Democratic nominee. And then he quit.

"I do not have the overwhelming desire to be president, which is essential for the kind of campaign that is required," he said then. "I admire those with the determination to do what is required to seek the presidency, but I have found that I am not among them."

What he was good at and what he really liked to do, he said, was to "ponder issues, sit down with knowledgeable people and talk about them, chew them over, read a book, let them rest a little, then reach a conclusion that I'm comfortable with and go to work."

As a campaigner and a high level executive, Mr. Mondale is basically untested. He has been in politics for 16 years, but he has never run against a competitive opponent. He has held two positions, Attorney General of Minnesota and United States Senator, and in both cases he was appointed to fill a vacancy before he ever ran in his own right.

Mr. Rosenbaum is a reporter in the Washington bureau of The New York Times.

Examining the Olympic Ideals

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Thanks to the imaginative efforts of a French educator, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the ancient competition known as the Olympic Games was revived in 1896. Coubertin reasoned that ancient Greek emphasis on physical culture helped produced the vigor of the Hellenic golden age.

The old games, which started in 776 BC, lasted until 393 AD, when Greece had lost its independence and a Roman emperor, Theodosius I, abolished the splendid tradition after a millennium. The original Olympics were kept free of war and politics. Contestants traveled unmolested under a sacred truce in order to participate.

Coubertin manfully sought to preserve this approach by insisting that all questions of ideology, race, religion or social status should be eliminated from the revived Games. One major rule *adopted by his committee* was that no competitor could be disqualified on such grounds.

The Tradition

This tradition was honored until recently. After some debate about whether to attend the 1936 Olympics in Nazi Munich, the United States sent a team including five gold medalist blacks, among whom Jesse Owens, who won four gold medals all alone, to Hitler's rage.

Nowadays this era seems remote. The last Olympics were marked by terrorist murders of *Israeli athletes. South Africa has* been forced out of competition because of its racism. Israel was almost excluded.

Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau, for probable huckster reasons (to keep grain export markets in Communist China), broke the rules by disallowing Taiwan's competition under its official recorded name. Finally, a swatch of black African states has withdrawn because New Zealand wasn't banned after sending a rugby football team to racist South Africa.

All of this violates the idea of a truce in quarrels which featured the ancient games and it ignores Coubertin's tolerance accepted as the revived Olympics' credo. The way to approach the South African problem was simply to remind Pretoria that an athlete's color has nothing to do with his presence and all teams are expected to comply.

There are, of course, other extraneous aspects to the contemporary Games. Peculiar athletic events are included on the sports agenda and one wonders why. In today's weird world, nobody has insisted on including pelota, curling, pétanque, sumo wrestling or even the Eton wall game.

Amateurism

In old Greece there were no professional athletes. Outside the prize ring and the rase ecurie, there weren't even many in 1896. So Simon-pure amateurism seemed admirable. But today, when more than half the world is Communist (where all athletes are professional because they are financed by state-owned factories or organizations), it is lunatic for the self-labeled "free" world to handicap itself by excluding pros.

In 1964, long before "open" tennis tournaments began, I corresponded with Attorney General Robert Kennedy on this subject. *He admitted:* "There is no doubt that these differences [between the status of athletes in Communist and free societies]) are a distinct handicap, excluding many American athletes from competition and inhibiting the training of many more . . .

"The situation is complicated by the fact that the established rules of international sports bodies generally have been so set up as to discourage challenges to the technically amateur status of Communist nation athletes, even though they may as a practical matter be tantamount to professionals."

A Change

It is foolish of the Olympic Committee not to recognize that society has changed under all ideological systems and that it is consequently silly to differentiate between so-called amateurs and so-called professionals. The Games should be run on an "open" basis, just like Wimbledon, with each nation simply selecting its best athletes.

Any brouhaha about the Olympics shouldn't be about what the Taiwanese call themselves or a kind of inverted racism practiced by black nations against New Zealand. It should more logically be about the massive intrusion of Marxist professional athletes.

They have every right to do what they are doing. It is mere *stupidity of non-Marxist lands* that prevents the latter from tapping their own sports reservoirs in terms of ability, not source of earnings. It is not our business to change the social systems of others, but there isn't any reason to penalize ourselves.

Of course, it would be a pity, but not an international disaster, if the neo-Olympic Games were to vanish from the contemporary scene because they have lost the philosophical meaning with which Coubertin sought to imbue them and because they have developed into a nasty bedlam of argumentation wholly extraneous to the idea of sport or sportsmanship.

Body Politic Splits at 40 In the U.S.

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Why are the two parties melting into a broadening stream of independent voters? How come so few eligible voters go to the polls?

Why are so many of those that do lacking in enthusiasm for the candidates they support? What are the prospects, given these limp attitudes, that either one of the parties can form a durable governing majority?

These central riddles of U.S. politics find a fresh—and to my mind highly plausible—reading in a book from the most esteemed academic center for the study of the country's voting behavior. I refer to "Leadership and Change," a volume to be published next month, by Warren Miller and Teresa Levitin from the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan.

The starting point of their analysis is the attenuation of party loyalty. Their findings, which accord with those of the pollsters, show that 42 per cent of the voters are Democratic, 22 per cent Republican and 37 per cent independent. The independents, who comprised only 22 per cent in 1952, have come on strong.

Hand in hand with the decline in party affiliation goes the growth of apathy. Only 52 per cent of the eligible electorate voted in 1972, and Prof. Miller predicts the figure will dip below 50 per cent this year. In the Democratic primaries this year only 15 million people voted, as against 16 million in 1972 when the race was less tight and there were seven fewer primaries.

The special feature of the new *study lies in the explanation of* these phenomena. The conventional theory is that voters in general have turned away from politics because of a sense of futility and lack of trust generated by the Vietnam war and the Watergate scandal.

Age Grouping

Miller and Levitin find that the preponderance of abstainers and independents comes from a particular age cohort—voters between 18 and 30. They attribute the turning-off of young voters to the impact of the new politics of the 1960s.

Much as the Depression was the formative experience for persons now in their 40s and over, according to Miller and Levitin, peace demonstrations, the women's movement and the riots by students and blacks were the dominant events shaping attitudes of persons under 30. In consequence, there has been a change in political attitudes. Miller and Levitin argue that the new politics created unresolved public policy issues. Among them are equality between the sexes, the races, the age groups and the economic classes. In addition, there is the issue of energy vs. the environment.

This division in the electorate is waxing, not waning. It has not yet made its full impact on the parties or their leaders. For neither the Democratic party nor the Republican party has been able to cope with these issues. *The failure to cope explains* the decline of trust in government. It also explains the abstention and apathy, and the failure of either party to build a decisive new majority.

What this means is that there is a tremendous pool of non-voters waiting to be tapped by the right candidate from the right party. The Republicans can do it, but the Democrats, as the more egalitarian party, have the better chance. The country is in a pre-1932 situation, with a big mass of floating voters ready to be converted. "There exists a potential for realignment as great as that of four decades" ago.

Neither party, however, can build a governing majority by campaigning on the personality themes of trust and decency. Such campaigns—those waged so far by both President Ford and Jimmy Carter—will only assure a *small turnout and a majority* too insubstantial to govern. As Miller and Levitin put it: "Change in partisanship in modern America is not likely to occur in the absence of critical policy issues on which political leaders can articulate opposing positions."

Letters

Biased Media?

One of the real tragedies of the Palestinian question is the insensate bias of the Jewish-controlled news media in the West: Everything that Israel *does is either eulogized or excused,* while every Palestinian guerrilla becomes a "terrorist" and right-wing Phalangists in Lebanon become "Christians" fighting Moslems.

This continued twisting and distorting of news has quite the reverse effect that is intended inasmuch as the reading public becomes cynical and the Palestinians and their sympathizers become ever more alienated and opposed to Zionist aspirations.

The latest Ugandan incident is a very good example of this: It evoked nothing but the most sycophantic praise from leading American and English papers and networks—in stark contrast to the manner in which the Palestinian injustices have been suppressed over the last 30 years. Let us consider for a moment the unvarnished truth about the Ugandan raid:

1) The Israelis were not motivated primarily by concern over the hostages' lives, but by their unwillingness to trade the lives of Palestinians in their custody for the lives of the Israelis and Jews on board the hijacked aircraft.

2) Since it is unarguable that such a trade would not have resulted in any loss of life whatsoever, it is equally evident that *the Israelis deliberately put the* lives of their citizens and other Jews held at Entebbe Airport at tremendous risk in order to "save face". The gamble paid off, but it could just as easily have gone very wrong indeed—and who would the news media have blamed then?

3) *And what about the next* bunch of hostages—since it is very unlikely that this war of attrition between Israeli and Arab is likely to end here? With the Israeli authorities now without any credibility in future negotiations it is likely that tragedy, like a sword of Damocles, now overhangs the head of every Israeli that falls into guerrilla hands?

4) And what about the Ugandans that lost their lives in the raid? Do not their lives mean anything to the British, the Americans, the French or the news media...

5) Despite loud cries for "British justice" made by the press from time to time, the news-media (including the BBC and the VOA) have carried out a classic "smear" job on President Idi Amin: He has been accused of complicity with the Palestinian hijackers but has had no chance whatsoever to defend himself in a court of law...

M.G. DONNELLY.
Adelaide, Australia.

Landing on Mars

The exploration of space as exemplified by [last week's] fantastic landing on Mars by Viking is not only an occasion to congratulate the U.S.A. for its brilliant technology, or to be reminded of the equally spectacular American landings on the moon seven years ago, or to commend the Soviet Union for its own spectacular space program. I believe that the true meaning of space explorations, when it is *fully digested by mankind,* is its catalytic role in broadening the horizon of man and rendering him more intelligent in the pursuit of his international or interracial or inter-ethnic relations.

There was a time when the continent of America was the outer limit and the far away *planet and its exploration was* the great advent in the past history of mankind. Our horizon was accordingly limited and the shores of America were as far as we were able to see or think. All others were pure fantasy, dream and poetry. Our planet was the greatest center of our thinking and our respective countries and peoples were our smaller center in our attitudes and perspectives.

When the meaning of man walking on the moon and machine landings on Mars has soaked in and been digested with the aid of education and mass media, our horizon as mankind, one expects, will be broadened. The inevitable realization of our true position in the context of the universe should lead us to approach our mundane and earthly quarrels in a new perspective. I, for one, cannot help but feel that many of our quarrels, as real as they are, become dwarfed every time I see the beautiful pictures of Mars.

WALTER M. SAPL.
Geneva.

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Envoy's Murder Overshadows Daily Killing

Only 'Headline' Terror Jolts Ireland

By Bernard Weinraub

...BELIN, July 25 (NYT).—On ...same day that a land mine ...d the British ambassador to ...nd and a secretary, the Irish ...ublican Army smuggled a ...pound bomb into the heavily ...ded Ebrington Barracks in ...londerry and fatally injured ...ritish soldier.

...e Londonderry blast was ...shadowed by the terrorist at... in Dublin and the death of ...soldier was largely ignored in ...press. But the incident in ...londerry seemed a vivid and ...l reminder, even more than ...death of the diplomat, that ...IRA could strike, success... at one of the most guarded ...presumably secure buildings ...Northern Ireland.

...d it is in Northern Ireland, ...e a political vacuum exists and disillusion and frustration prevails among moderates, that the IRA's Provisional wing as well as Protestant Loyalists are engaged in a constant, vicious, tit-for-tat struggle.

Two weeks ago a young Catholic couple were shot and killed in their living room in front of their screaming children for no other apparent reason than the fact that they were Catholic. The IRA has, alone in the last year, wrecked the lives of dozens of innocent Protestant families.

Since 1969, when the present troubles began, more than 1,500 persons have died as a result of terrorist activities. This year, with more than 200 persons dead so far, is expected to be one of the bloodiest since 1972.

"Although the death toll is now heading toward 1972 levels, the pattern of violence has changed considerably," wrote David McKittrick, a perceptive, Belfast-born commentator for the Irish Times. "The big gun battles in the back streets of Belfast, lasting hours at a time at great cost in lives to the [British] Army, the Provisionals and innocent bystanders are now a rarity.

"Catholics still die at the hands of Loyalist groups but nowadays there are many more Protestants dying at the hands of Republicans," he added. "And for anyone who uses a gun or a bomb there is such a wide range of targets; the army, police, prison warders, civil servants, judges, bars and hotels, shops and restaurants. All of these, as well as a large proportion of the population, are hated by somebody or other, for some reason or another."

British View

The British view is that attrition, exhaustion and "an acceptable level of violence," will grind down the terrorists and that, eventually, a political settlement will emerge among the 1.5 million inhabitants, two-thirds of them Protestants.

Prime Minister James Callaghan, on a recent visit to Belfast, described the Irish troubles as "a heath fire which will in time burn itself out." Although Britain would be delighted to withdraw its 14,500 troops from Ulster —the province is a financial drain and a political nightmare—the Westminster government is committed to remain in Ulster so long as the majority wants it that way. There is no indication that the Protestants as well as most Catholics want the British to leave.

Accordingly, the British are maintaining their "direct rule" indefinitely under Merlyn Rees, a Labor party veteran and close associate of Mr. Callaghan. Although Mr. Rees denies it, his policy, at this point, is to have no policy, to take no new political initiatives involving Catholics and Protestants.

Every British effort at political initiative, a favorite phrase in Ulster, has failed in recent years. A power-sharing executive collapsed in 1974 after five months under the weight of a province-wide Protestant workers' strike. Last year's Northern Ireland "convention," designed to forge a government acceptable to Protestants and Catholics, was disbanded when the Protestant political umbrella group, the United Ulster Unionist Council, refused to accept power sharing with Catholics.

'Up to Them'

The British, then, perplexed about the political future of Northern Ireland and insisting that Catholics and Protestants share power in any new arrangement, have drawn away in anger and confusion. "It's got to be up to them, the Catholic and Protestant politicians, to work out a solution," said one of the highest British officials in Ulster.

In recent weeks there has been some snail-like movement in talks between the predominantly Catholic group, the Social Democratic and Labor party, and a group of Protestants of the Unionist party, headed by the Rev. Martin Smyth and Austin Ardill. The meetings broke off amicably last week and a statement was issued saying that the two groups differed on the crucial power-sharing issue.

"There's no certainty about anything here except the violence," a Belfast editor said. "The IRA has immense potential. So do the Loyalists. It's a horrible business we're into."

Bodies Returned to U.K.

DUBLIN, July 25 (AP).—The bodies of the British ambassador to Ireland and a secretary, both killed by a land mine Wednesday, were flown to London yesterday for private funerals this week.

The coffins containing the bodies of Christopher Ewart-Biggs, 54, and Judith Cooke, 26, were driven from Dublin's St. Vincent's Hospital to a Royal Air Force jet at Baldonnel Military Airfield.

The Irish government will hold a memorial service for Mr. Ewart-Biggs Wednesday in St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin.



AP.

OPEN SPACES —Less than 10 miles from downtown Denver, riders crossing an open range against a backdrop of snow-covered Rockies.



United Press International.

DS KILLED—Pigeons and baby chicks found dead in eso, Italy, where poisonous fumes escaped from factory.

alian Troops Isolate Zone olluted by Chemical Leak

...ILAN, July 25 (Reuters).— ...ps today used barbed wire ...fence off polluted land as ... grew that the leaking of a ...ical in northern Italy two ...s ago may have started a ...r disaster.

...ficials at Seveso, a small ...strial center 25 kilometers ... of here, said they hoped ...vacuate more than 170 per... from the worst-hit zone as ... as hotel accommodation ... be found.

...ickloads of soldiers arrived ...veso this morning to isolate ...ea within a 500-meter radius ...e Icmesa chemical factory. ...leak there two weeks ago ...an estimated two kilograms ...he highly toxic chemical ...n as TCDD high into the ...

...entists said the chemical, ...as a defoliant by U.S. forces ...etnam, shot into the atmo... as a fine vapor. It was ...trictly speaking a gas, they ...but was suspended in the ...phere in tiny droplets.

Skin Burns

...e than 30 persons have ...treated at hospitals for skin ... and other ailments since ...explosion. Dozens of pets ...other animals are reported ...ve died.

...icials decided to destroy all ...ables and livestock in the ...

Swiss-owned Icmesa chem... ...lant manufactures raw ma... ... for perfumes. Experts said it had been known that some chemicals involved in the perfume process, if combined at high temperature, could form TCDD.

Topsoil Removal

The gas cloud has now been forced down to ground level by rain but experts said this could make the situation even worse. Company lawyers have urged evacuation of the area and the permanent removal of topsoil.

Icmesa's manager and chief engineer have been charged with negligence. Their lawyer, Antonio Stasi, has made an initial payment to the local authorities on the company's behalf of 100 million lire (about $120,000) to aid relief efforts.

The University of Milan has set up an emergency clinic in Seveso to screen the population. An expert said: "We just don't know what quantity of TCDD constitutes a lethal dose for human beings." He added that it would build up within the body, possibly reaching dangerous levels.

...ists Said to Use ...ture on Pacific Isle

...RT MORESBY, July 25 ...ers).—Cultists on the Papua-Guinea island of Bougain... were reported Friday to be ...g reluctant recruits by ...hands from trees to per... them to join their move...

...olice spokesman said that ...ultists at Kopani also were ...d to be digging up coffins ...acking them in a building ...rt of rites designed to ...t supernatural goods and ...

Pope Suspends Priestly Role of Dissident Bishop

VATICAN CITY, July 25 (AP). —A traditionalist archbishop has been suspended from the exercise of his priestly functions by Pope Paul VI for refusing to heed the directives of the Second Vatican Council and for continuing to say mass in Latin, the Vatican announced yesterday.

The Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre, 70, who had previously been suspended from his functions for only a year, flouted a papal order to repent within 10 days and upheld his views in a letter to the Pope, the Vatican said. The letter caused "His Holiness new sadness," it said.

The order, indefinite and final unless later revoked by the Pope, means that the archbishop is forbidden from saying mass and administering the sacraments.

Archbishop Lefebvre, a native of Lille, France, served as bishop of Dakar, Senegal, and later resigned as Archbishop of Tulle. He now resides in Switzerland.

Hiroshima, Nagasaki Protest Atomic Tests

TOKYO, July 25 (AP).—Hiroshima and Nagasaki, two Japanese cities where atomic bombs were dropped in August, 1945, yesterday protested nuclear detonations this week by France and the Soviet Union.

Takeshi Araki mayor of Hiroshima, said in a cable to the French and Soviet ambassadors in Tokyo that the people of his city feel "strong indignation" over the tests. Hiroshima is preparing for the 31st anniversary of the atomic bombing. In Nagasaki 11 victims of the nuclear attack staged a sit-in.

News Analysis

Schmidt-Aid Uproar Underlines Italian Sensitivities

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, July 25 (NYT).—A Rome weekly suggested that, while the next premier here undoubtedly would be an Italian, the minister could well turn out to be Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor.

The sarcasm reflected the anger and sadness with which Italians of all political parties reacted to Mr. Schmidt's recent statement that Bonn, Washington, Paris and London had agreed not to aid Italy should Communists enter its government. Mr. Schmidt, who is not the most popular foreign leader in Italian eyes anyway, clearly generated a tempest.

It may belong in a teacup, as the British suggested in all the "clarifications" that followed, but Italian politicians and others think differently, given the sensitivities here over suggestions of outside interference in Italy's internal affairs.

The Communists pounced on the issue, denouncing not only what they call "the biggies" but also the Christian Democrats for allowing Italy to "lose its dignity." The Christian Democrats were embarrassed and the outgoing government expressed its regret at Mr. Schmidt's comments.

Background Briefing

It all started July 16 at a background briefing in Washington. Mr. Schmidt is said to have told reporters that the United States, West Germany, France and Britain had reached an informal understanding at the recent economic conference in Puerto Rico to bar new loans to Italy if Communists were admitted to its cabinet.

For many, the timing of the remark stirred more surprise than its substance. For the issue of Communists in the cabinet here is not a live one at the moment and has not been since the elections last month when the Christian Democrats held off the Communist challenge and retained their status as the nation's largest party.

"We have not really been pushing for seats in the cabinet since the vote," a Communist said. "We want to go into a coalition government eventually but right now we are sitting back and waiting."

So, why did the four nations discuss the informal understanding after the elections? Does it reflect a hardening of attitudes toward the Italian Communists? And why did Mr. Schmidt decide that now was the time to reveal all?

Little Explained

Official explanations from the four capitals have explained very little. But, judging from a variety of private comments here and elsewhere, it appears that a major purpose of the talks was to approve aid for Italy, not to block it.

The main decision, despite all the subsequent comment, was to clear the way for a multibillion-dollar package for Italy during the next two years even though the Communists increase their influence on the mechanism of government arrangements that keep them outside the cabinet itself.

Some officials here said privately last week that, once Italy formed a new government and announced a "serious" program to cure economic ills, it could count on several billion dollars next year and 1978, when many of its old debts come due.

In the course of the Puerto Rico talks, particularly during the smaller sessions that excluded the Italian officials, the question arose of growing Communist power in Italian affairs.

Kissinger's Formula

According to U.S. officials, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger put forward a formula suggesting that the aid be granted if the Communist advances stopped short of cabinet seats.

That, of course, suggests that if the Communists did come into the cabinet, all signals would be off. And Mr. Schmidt, for his own reasons, including his own domestic political problems, chose to emphasize the negative.

A West German official noted that elections are due in Germany in October. The polls show that Mr. Schmidt's coalition government is under severe challenge from the Christian Democratic opposition that has criticized his administration as "pink."

By taking the tough stance on Communism when he was in Washington, Mr. Schmidt would hope to keep West German voters from moving to the right.



UPI.

Julius Cardinal Doepfner



Keystone.

Paul Morand

Obituaries

Julius Cardinal Doepfner, Archbishop of Munich, at 62

MUNICH, July 25 (NYT).—Julius Cardinal Doepfner, 62, who campaigned for religious freedom in East Germany when he was archbishop of Berlin, died of a heart attack yesterday at his home in Munich.

The cardinal, archbishop of Munich-Preising since he left Berlin in 1961, was recently treated for a heart disorder.

Once the youngest bishop in Europe, he was, at 45, the youngest cardinal at the time of his appointment in 1958.

Cardinal Doepfner became known as a strong campaigner for religious freedom. He criticized anti-religious measures of the East German government when he was archbishop of Berlin from 1957 to 1961. The East Germans then forbade him to travel within the country, although he was still allowed to work in East Berlin.

In Berlin, he also became known for his ecumenical attitude. "The Catholics," he once said, "openly admit that they have to thank Protestant theology for insights they would not want to miss."

Cardinal Doepfner was born Aug. 13, 1913, to a peasant family in Hausen, a small Franconian town in northern Bavaria. He studied philosophy at Wuerzburg University and theology at a pontifical college in Rome, where he was ordained in 1939.

A Bishop at 35

After serving in Franconia, he went to Wuerzburg, where in 1948, Pope Pius XII made him a bishop. In January, 1957, he was appointed archbishop of Berlin and a year later he was named a cardinal.

The cardinal, named by Pope Paul VI in 1963 as one of four *influential moderators* at the Second Vatican Council, won a reputation as a progressive after several heated clashes with archconservative Alfredo Cardinal Ottaviani.

However, Cardinal Doepfner seemed to defy simple classification as "conservative" or "progressive."

"Basically, he's a conservative, but he's happy with the image of a progressive," a Bavarian correspondent who knew the cardinal said.

He spoke out against liberalization of abortion laws.

The cardinal, Pope Paul said in a message to Josef Cardinal Hoeffner of Cologne, "enjoyed the esteem and affection of many far beyond the German borders."

His death reduces the college of Cardinals to 136 and the number of German cardinals to 5.

Paul Morand

PARIS, July 25 (AP).—Paul Morand, 88, French writer and former diplomat who incurred the wrath of Gen. Charles de Gaulle for working in the diplomatic service of Vichy France, died Friday while undergoing treatment in the cardiological section of a hospital here.

Mr. Morand was elected to the French Academy in 1968 after five attempts spanning 32 years. De Gaulle, as protector of the Academy during his terms as president, vetoed consideration of Mr. Morand in 1959 but withdrew his opposition 10 years later.

Mr. Morand entered the diplomatic service in 1913 and London was his first post. He held a number of posts in Europe and Asia before he returned to London in 1939-40 as head of the French mission for economic warfare. He was named minister to Romania in 1943 and ambassador to Switzerland in 1944. He continued to live in Switzerland until after his election to the Academy.

Starting in 1919 with a collection of poems, he wrote dozens of novels, plays, essays and books of travel. He found his greatest literary popularity between the two world wars but was considered old fashioned by the time he was elected to the Academy.

His best-known novels were "Ouvert la Nuit" (Open at Night) in 1922, "Lewis et Irène" in 1924 and "L'Homme pressé" (The Man in a Hurry) in 1941.

Leonard C. Mallet

FARMINGTON, Conn., July 23 (UPI).—Leonard C. Mallet, 71, president of Pratt and Whitney Aircraft while it became the world's largest producer of jet engines, died Friday in his home after a long illness.

Mrs. James F. Byrnes

COLUMBIA, S.C., July 23 (AP). —Mrs. James F. Byrnes, 93, widow of the former U.S. secretary of state, died here Friday. Mr. Byrnes, who died in 1972, was secretary of state from 1945 until 1947.

Nathaniel Goldfinger

WASHINGTON, July 25 (NYT). —Nathaniel Goldfinger, 59, an economist who was research director of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations for 13 years, died Friday at his home in Silver Spring, Md.

India, Pakistan Resume Relations After Five Years

NEW DELHI, July 25 (UPI).— India and Pakistan yesterday formally re-established diplomatic relations after a break of five years.

Pakistani Ambassador Syed Fida Hassan presented his credentials to President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed at the presidential palace here.

India's ambassador to Pakistan, Shanker Bajpai, presented his credentials to Pakistani President Fazal Elahi Choudhry in Islamabad.

Mr. Hassan told the Indian President, "It would be our fervent desire to promote a climate of trust and mutual confidence through the faithful implementation of bilateral and other agreements between the two countries."

He said, "The re-establishment of diplomatic ties between India and Pakistan is indeed a historic landmark."

India and Pakistan severed relations during their 14-day war in December, 1971, that saw the birth of Bangladesh, formerly the eastern wing of Pakistan.

Lisbon Cabinet Drafts Program

LISBON, July 25 (AP).— Portugal's first democratic government in half a century began functioning yesterday with an organization session of Premier Mario Soares's minority Socialist Cabinet.

Socialist sources indicated the Cabinet would not do any real work until after its program was presented this week to the country's legislature, which was elected in April.

Rejection of the program by a majority of the parliament's 263 delegates would mean disbanding the new government. But passage of the program is virtually assured, since the conservative Social Democratic Center has said that its 42 deputies would not oppose it, putting the Socialists, with 106 votes, over the required total.

U.K. Newsman Disappears Near Eritrea

Guerrillas in Ethiopia May Be Holding Briton

LONDON, July 25 (AP).—Jon Swain, who won Britain's "Journalist of the Year" prize for his reporting of the Communist takeover in Cambodia, is missing in Ethiopia. The Sunday Times, which sent him there, said it believes he has been kidnapped by Eritrean guerrillas.

Mr. Swain vanished 40 days ago. His employers, breaking the news in today's editions, revealed that the rest of the British press had joined in keeping silent while the Sunday Times and the Foreign Office tried to find him.

Publication was decided when the Ethiopians on Thursday told William Smith, the British consul in Addis Ababa, it was "too dangerous" for him to visit Axum, the northern town where Mr. Swain was last seen on June 15.

According to the Sunday Times, Mr. Swain, 28, arrived in Addis Ababa on June 7 to report the progress of the peasant army mobilized by the government against secessionist guerrillas in the northern province of Eritrea. He cabled his London office next day from the main post office and that was the last the newspaper heard from him.

Two Flying Trips

Ethiopian Airlines said it flew Mr. Swain 350 miles north from Addis Ababa to Makale, capital of Tigre Province, which borders Eritrea, on June 11. The next day he flew 70 miles northwest to Axum, close to the Eritrean border where the peasant army was encamped.

The Axum police said the register of a hotel there showed that Mr. Swain checked in on June 14 and left the next day. No other trace of him was reported.

A senior government official in Tigre Province said that Mr. Swain had probably gone "exploring."

Guerrillas have been fighting in Eritrea for 15 years and since the present military government deposed Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974, separatist groups have also surfaced in Tigre Province.

Mr. Swain is the eighth Briton currently missing in northern Ethiopia, where foreigners, including missionaries and technical aid assistants, have been caught up in the conflict. The seven others all disappeared in May and the Sunday Times said they are all believed to be in guerrilla hands.

Lisbon Cleanup Painting Over Excesses of the Revolution

By Marvine Howe

LISBON, July 25 (NYT).— They are painting Lisbon's central Black Horse Square a new democratic pink despite ideological and artistic protests.

The paint job is part of a campaign to clean up the capital after two years of political battles waged in a large part in words on Lisboni's walls and monuments.

The tidying-up is symptomatic of the period that has begun with the recent election of President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, who has promised to restore order to Portugal's wayward revolution.

For months, workers peeled and scraped the dull green paint on the government buildings on the square, which is officially called Praca do Comercio. The green had to go because it was associated with the dictatorship of Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

Chosen by Public

A poll was held to see what color the square should be. The Ministry of the Economy was painted in rainbow colors and the public was asked to choose. The consensus was pink.

The choice has stirred an outcry from architects and art historians, who insist that the square should be in the original ocher. The tall, classic building were laid out facing the Tagus River after an earthquake destroyed much of the city in 1755.

"It's a crime against the national patrimony," an art critic, Jose Augusto Franca, wrote of the pink walls. "You should not consult the public on something it knows nothing about but instead it should be educated."

There were protests from conservative political circles that find pink "tendentious" and openly prefer the late Salazar's lettuce green.

Cleanup Brigades

Cleanup brigades have also begun to scrape away the thick layers of posters and wall murals that have been accumulating since the overthrow of the rightist dictatorship on April 25, 1974.

"The population is sick of the disorder and wants to see the place cleaned up," Lisbon's mayor, Col. Lino Jose Gois Ferreira, one of the leaders of the campaign, remarked recently.

Cleaning monuments will be an expensive proposition, he emphasized, because City Hall would have to call on technicians with special cleansers.

Getting rid of garbage is the mayor's concern—and that, too, will be a heavy burden on the city budget.

"Lisbon is much dirtier than it was before the revolution," he conceded.

It is partly City Hall's fault, he said, explaining that some of the best qualified persons left the country after the revolution. Some contractors closed and there are fewer vehicles for garbage collection. Sanitation men, who got raises, have only worked by day because the city cannot afford to pay 50-per-cent overtime for night collection.

The mayor said the public was also to blame because it confused its new liberty with license and no longer took care of public property.

An important part of the cleanup program will be public education, the mayor said.

Other Areas

There have been cleanup drives in other domains. A few weeks ago, the government ruled that pornography would have to go —and for the most part it disappeared from sidewalk newsstands and kiosks. In its place, Wild West adventures and comic books abound.

However, some kiosks will sell pornography under the counter to special clients. "Old folks still come in asking for porno and sneak out embarrassed when I remind them about the decree that bans it," a Lisbon dealer said, adding that young Portuguese had never been much interested in it.

Prostitution, which was condoned by the Salazar dictatorship and which has been booming, has also been restrained. The authorities have tried to show a firm hand, with raids and arrests when prostitutes are too flagrant in the main thoroughfares. They are not particularly visible near center city bars but are moving more to the suburbs, where they wait discreetly at bus stops.

Living costs and unemployment have soared, and more women, maids in particular, have been going into prostitution out of necessity. People can no longer afford maids because the revolution has brought higher wages.

Morocco Sentences 49 for State Crimes

RABAT, July 25 (Reuters).— Moroccan courts have imposed prison sentences on 49 persons accused of crimes against the state.

The verdicts Friday concluded trials in six Moroccan cities this month in which a total of 69 persons have been sentenced to prison terms and 204 acquitted. The trials were a sequel to an abortive uprising against King Hassan in 1973.

DEATH NOTICE

Funeral services for Mrs. C.L. Sulzberger, nee Marina Tatiana Lada, will be held on Wednesday, July 28, at 10:30 a.m. in the Greek Orthodox Church, 7 rue Georges Bizet, Paris, 16, France. The services are being conducted by Archbishop Meletios.

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Everything Goes in California —Nuts Ripen Easily in the Sun

By Sid Moody

SAN FRANCISCO (AP).—Almost anything grows—and goes—in California, including nuts.

Is there something in the environment that nurtures human variety?

Examining the state's recent police blotter, the latest item being the Chowchilla kidnapping, might lead one to ponder the observation by an Easterner that "the United States is tilted and everything that isn't tied down slides into California."

The taking of the Dairyland school district bus July 15 with 26 children aboard was a bizarre innovation in crime. But of late there have also been Charles Manson, the Symbionese Liberation Army and Patricia Hearst, Juan Corona and 25 bodies ne buried around the countryside, Squeaky Fromme and Sarah Jane Moore who tried within weeks of each other to do away with President Ford, and the uncaught Zodiac killer, who once threatened to augment his list of at least a dozen murders by killing a busload of schoolchildren.

In fairness, most of the above were not Californians but them neither are millions of residents of this state, named, incidentally, after an imaginary island. California has always been a dream: Forty-niners seeking gold, Okies seeking farms that would not blow away, flower children seeking waterbeds, encounter devotees seeking the touch of togetherness, everyone seeking sun. Most of them stayed on.

A Sense of Frontier

"It's the end of the country. There is still a sense of frontier," said Prof. Joseph Gusfield of the University of California at San Diego. "California is a community of less controlled populations, less likely than elsewhere to be open to the influences of past traditions, families, old neighborhoods, familiar churches. There's fluidity and that tends to bring people to form around things that are new. That's why cults flourish here. But that doesn't necessarily lead to violence."

California has been called the world's largest outdoor asylum, noted Dr. Donald Cressey, a sociologist at the University of California at Santa Barbara. "I think that's right. All the kooks from New York come out here. When students burned down the Bank of America here in 1969, every freak in the United States got his backpack and hitchhiked to Santa Barbara."

The search by the rootless for an identity has led to what Prof. Warren Klapp has called "ego screaming." Prof. Gusfield said: "The individual finds it more and more necessary to take on a more flamboyant way of presenting himself. In his clothing, his manner, he has to immediately make his identity known."

Beyond dispute, California is a land of extremes. It has the highest point in the contiguous 48 states. And the lowest. It has Disneyland and the Hollywood Pet Cemetery where Puzzems, Mack Sennett's cat, rests her nine lives until judgment day. As many people pass into matrimony as they do into the afterlife at the Wee Kirk O' the Heather at Forest Lawn Cemetery.

Jump Toward the City

In the 1940s, Encinitas almost became the home of the Golden Lotus Yoga Dream hermitage but did not for lack of funds. California has the Golden Gate Bridge that "people love to jump off," said Sheldon Messinger, a criminologist at the University of California at Berkeley. "Almost all of them jump off the side facing the city. They don't like the ocean side." Keep the dream in sight right to the end.

A state that can make pictures of Marilyn Monroe's cleavage as well as ground zero photos of Mars cannot help but attract comment. Westbrook Pegler, the acidulous columnist, thought California should be declared incompetent and have a guardian appointed. Comedian Fred Allen said it "is a fine place to live—if you're an orange." An adage has it that California is what the United States will be next year. Las Vegas is what it will be like in 20. California, wrote Julia Sloane, "is the land of the second chance."

And so they come, to the end of the rainbow. "These people have left their kin behind," said Sanford Dornbusch, a Stanford University sociologist. "They get here and the norms break down."

"There is less restraint," said Prof. Gusfield. "Even nature is less harsh on you. Manson would have had trouble existing in Illinois. It gets cold. In California, you can live without much shelter."

Out of the search for the pot of gold comes a search for self. "Who am I? That's why so many of the contact groups started in California," said Prof. Gusfield. "It's the need to create a person of oneself, of creating a membership because there's nothing else.

"Some take these frustrations a little less easily. They don't have their traditions to fall back on and take obstacles a little less easily. This sets up a kind of environment where there are a lot of ways of acting out."

Like kidnapping children on school buses?

"That's a very iffy question. No one has a good theory."

That includes U.S. Attorney James Browning jr., the man who prosecuted Miss Hearst. "California is a permissive area. And we have a broader spectrum of people than anywhere else. Things sort of feed on themselves. If one nut sets a standard of nuttiness, other nuts are attracted because they feel a base has been established. You know, 'Come on in, the water's fine.' These things become in vogue.

"In the East, municipal crime is quite common. We have very little of it out here. On the other hand, we have more sects, fanatical people, either religious or political. But I can't make the leap from that to crime."

"There are so many partisans in California," said Prof. Gusfield. "The conservatives hate the liberals and the liberals hate the conservatives. You get individualistic politicians. Nixon, Reagan, Jerry Brown, Shirley Temple, an actress, George Murphy, a soft shoe man. The political stability that comes from a political machine is absent," said the professor, who used to live in Chicago. "So we have anger in paradise."

California academies and law enforcement officials point out with some justice that the state does not have a monopoly on technicolor crime. Texas had its sniper atop the state university tower shooting one and all. It had Lee Harvey Oswald. It had the Houston homosexual mass murders. New York had its La Guardia Airport bombing last winter. Boston had its strangler. Chicago the Richard Speck nurse murders. Washington, Watergate.

Technicolor Crime

"We've got our share of nuts," conceded California Attorney General Evelle Younger.

But Californians do not seem to be overly defensive about it, not to the degree Alice B. Toklas's father was in 1906 when he was awakened to be told an earthquake had set the city afire. The father of Gertrude Stein's companion said: "That will give us a black eye in the East."

Californians know many of their nuts are not home grown. They just ripen easily in the sun.



Associated Press.

SACRAMENTO ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT — Lynette (Squeaky) Fromme, 26, being arrested Sept. 5 after trying to shoot President Ford who was on a trip to California.

Spanish Christian Democrats Aim at Political Dominance

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID (WP).—The leader of the moderate Christian Democrats in King Juan Carlos's reform-minded government is planning the creation of a Christian Democratic party which he hopes will emerge as the dominant political force next spring in Spain's first free parliamentary elections since the Civil War.

Alfonso Osorio Garcia, 52, the King's vice-premier and minister in charge of the office of Premier Adolfo Suarez, readily admits that the task will not be easy. Spanish Christian Democrats are divided into factions which "collaborated" with the late dictator Francisco Franco and those who not only opposed the Generalissimo but form part of an anti-government coalition with the still outlawed Communist party.

It is clear that the concept has the full support of the U.S. government, which regards a strong Christian Democratic party encompassing left, right and center tendencies as the best buffer against Spain's still powerful right and against the Communist party, which has adopted the anti-Soviet "Euro-Communist" posture of the Italian party.

The present U.S. Ambassador to Spain, Wells Stabler, served in Italy. He is considered an expert on the Christian Democratic movement and on assumed political, social and economic similarities between Spain and Italy. Since arriving in Spain Mr. Stabler has studied the Spanish Christian Democrats with extreme care.

U.S. Influence

U.S. influence on the King cannot be underestimated. The monarch felt that his U.S. visit last month and address to the Congress in Washington boosted his standing at home and abroad to the point where he could get rid of Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, a Franco loyalist with whom he had been feuding for months, and appoint Mr. Suarez, 43.

Working closely with the King and Mr. Suarez, Mr. Osorio played a major role in the selection of the new Cabinet. He picked Christian Democrats who had been on his political team for years, who had favored democratization while holding high administrative positions under Franco, who had won parliamentary seats in Spain's equivalent of direct elections, who had gone to the same schools, and who belonged to the Catholic "Propagandists Association," a lay organization with strong religious, financial and publishing ties.

Mr. Osorio and most of the Christian Democratic ministers in the new government have been subjected to a thorough political investigation by the Spanish military. The study began three years ago and continued until recently. The apparent conclusion was that the group fulfilled the right conditions for reforming the dictatorship, would exclude the Communists for a while and could indeed form a fusion of all Christian Democratic factions that could balance the Spanish political spectrum and be acceptable to the country and to the Western democracies.

Mr. Osorio works from an office just across the street from Premier Suarez's government house on the Paseo de la Castellana. He is not only working around the clock on the government's program but is trying to reconcile differences between Christian Democrats. He has held long talks with leaders of opposition Christian Democrats on the need to achieve an electoral coalition. In the conference he has stressed their doctrinal similarities rather than their differences.

King Juan Carlos has also been involved in these negotiations. The government's amnesty proposal, forgiving all prison sentences for ideological and political crimes, is based on pressures by anti-government Christian Democrats. Several of the main points of the government's political program are based on an opposition memorandum presented to the 38-year-old monarch by Jose Maria Gil Robles, grand old man of anti-government Christian Democrats.

Mr. Osorio and the young Christian Democrats in the Cabinet have also been talking to Socialists, Liberals and Social Democrats to try to achieve a consensus of democratic reforms to be presented to the people. Their approach to negotiation with the opposition, they claim, is quite at variance with that of Manuel Fraga Iribarne, vice-premier and interior minister in the government of ousted Premier Arias.

Mr. Fraga sought to impose reform from above. Mr. Osorio, the apparent strongman of the Suarez Cabinet, is seeking an agreement with the recently authorized political parties before going to the people. Whether the drive will bog down in the conservative parliament remains to be seen.

But his real goal—apart from moving Spain toward a democracy—is to form a fusion of Christian Democrats which should win between 35 and 40 per cent of the vote in the parliamentary election, to be held before next June 30. The actual date will be fixed later.

The referendum will be this autumn, as stated by the Arias Cabinet, but the date will be announced only after the government rewrites the text of the questions to be asked of the Spanish people.

Spokesmen for opposition Christian Democrats admit that the possibility of an electoral coalition is being seriously considered. But they have set a number of conditions. Among them is recognition of the Communist party before the election.

The Christian Democrats in power have replied that legalization of the Communist party at this stage would halt the monarchy's democratization program. Senior military officers who served under Franco in the Civil War still consider Communism the principal enemy and are adamantly opposed to the party's participation in Spain's political life.

It was pointed out that the military vetoed Jose Maria de Areilza, the former foreign minister, as premier because of his notion that a deal had to be made with the Communists in order to rule without civil and labor strife, and to end political divisions remaining since the end of the conflict 37 years ago.

Still Far to Go, However

Dr. Mead's Race View: U.S. Came a Long Way

By Robert J. Donovan

NEW YORK—In an interview the other day with Dr. Margaret Mead, the anthropologist, ethnologist, author, traveler and sage, the talk turned to the extraordinary impact of Rep. Barbara Jordan and her keynote speech at the Democratic National Convention and to the conspicuous role of blacks in Madison Square Garden.

In any perspective these events were symbols of historic change. Only 28 years ago, Alabama and Mississippi walked out of the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia to protest a strong civil rights plank and set up their own Dixiecrat party. Indeed, even in more recent conventions the seating of black delegates has been a cause of conflict.

"We have come a very long way," Dr. Mead remarked. "We have come a tremendously long way. People forget.

"I was not only impressed with Barbara Jordan the other night. I think it is fascinating that Los Angeles has a black mayor. It is fascinating because there is no black majority in the city. [According to the last census, 17.9 per cent of the Los Angeles population is black.] L.A. has not been taken over by blacks. The fact that Tom Bradley was so well received at the convention I thought was one of the impressive things.

"If we don't blow ourselves up through nuclear proliferation, we can solve this problem."

Although she lapses into the use of the word herself occasionally, Dr. Mead bristles at references to the problem as a racial one.

Two Groups

"We have no such things as two races," she said. "There are two groups of people: one having African ancestry and the other not. There is no such thing as an American black race. We have all sorts of combinations of people, including Orientals, so our society is diverse and complex. This is a great thing.

"This country is the only one that has tried to take these diverse peoples, who were formerly isolated, and work out a relationship among them."

Unfortunately, as Dr. Mead said, there is still a great deal of unemployment and despair among U.S. blacks, still much social disarray.

"Among blacks," she said, "tremendous expectations were built up with the passage of civil rights legislation. There was an expectation that things that have taken over a hundred years would develop overnight. There were apocalyptic expectations that were bound to be disappointed.

"There is still a disproportionate amount of black people [who are] poor... When black people look at themselves as a group they can be very discouraged, whereas whites who look at themselves as a group feel most of them are doing pretty well."

As the United States gets on with solving the problem, Dr. Mead foresees more intermarriage of blacks and whites, even though she points out that intermarriages are riskier and have poorer chances of success and even though the future is hard to read because the institution of marriage in general is changing drastically.

"Young people don't get married anymore, necessarily," she observed. "The young experiment with arrangements. We will probably see more arrangements. There will be more intermarriages but also the world will constantly sort itself out along different kinds of lines.

"Up to 25 years ago, for example, there was a tremendous premium in the black community on Caucasian physical features—complexion, straight hair, aquiline noses. Not true today. We invented negritude and black is beautiful. The premium shifted to what was once called black hair—now called Afro—and then imitated by unconventional young people who weren't black, who wore Afros if they could. This was a whole reversal of premiums on different kinds of looks."

Dr. Mead, one of whose books, "A Rap on Race," was written with James Baldwin in 1970, talked about the differences in attitude in North and South in the United States.

"The North," she said, "always made the South into a scapegoat, not realizing that in the South blacks and whites considered each other human. In the North, each group treated the other as if the other was not human."

That recalled Jimmy Carter's background.

"Yes," Dr. Mead said, "he grew up playing with black children. In the North we want to make people live on the other side of town so we don't see them. In dealing with this problem, it is so much easier for Southerners reared to treat blacks as human beings because there has been contact between the two groups. In the North what we have worked for is to prevent contact. In the South they worked to preserve caste distinction.

"In the South a white child was reared by black nurses. Food for the family was cooked by black cooks. Twenty-five years ago you could say there was hardly a person in the South who had not received kindly treatment from members of the other race. Then we began educating black doctors, nurses, teachers and so forth and so we have got black communities that have never received kindnesses from white persons."

If the United States is going to move on to a better day in relations between blacks and whites, as Dr. Mead believes to be the case, the imperatives in her opinion are education and employment for blacks.

"We have now had," she commented, "20 years of decreasing employment for unskilled blacks. In fact we have had decreasing use of manual workers in any kind of situations, so at present the unemployment rate for black youths is around 40 per cent. That is very dangerous. Unemployed youths are very dangerous to society because they have no way to go. The answer is a decent kind of education. We had it here in New York [a reference to free and open enrollment in the city university, brought to an end by the financial crisis].

"So what did we do? We killed it. We had a chance to make people into self-supporting citizens and taxpayers, and we destroyed it. We have done silly things. So the situation here is very bad. Hopefully, it will improve.

"What we must have is an educational and employment pattern where everyone has a fair opportunity. What we are screaming about at present is a large group of people who grew up as unskilled rural labor who have no economic place in a mechanized world, and we are unwilling to give them proper education. That is all. I am not at all apprehensive about the relations between ethnic groups in a good society. You get aggravation when you get injustice, unemployment and despair."

© Los Angeles Times.



'Dealing with this problem is so much easier for Southerners reared to treat blacks as human beings... In the North what we have worked for is to prevent contact. In the South they worked to preserve caste distinction.'

—Margaret Mead.

Despite Police Efforts

A Black Underground Persists in S. Africa

By Larry Heinzerling

JOHANNESBURG (AP).—A militant black underground movement seeking the overthrow of South Africa's white government apparently survives despite the vigilance of the nation's security police.

Whether it was behind last month's rioting in which 176 persons were killed and other recent and ongoing outbreaks of violence is unclear.

White authorities claim that the disturbances are organized but have so far not disclosed who they think is responsible for the violence in the segregated black townships around Johannesburg and the capital of Pretoria.

But the underground is there, unseen, hidden among South Africa's 18 million blacks—in the skyscraper offices of Johannesburg, in the townships and in the rural tribal "homelands."

It is not known how large the movement is or how great its support.

It is widely believed, however, that South Africa's security police have successfully infiltrated most black organizations.

The scores of arrests of black militants by the police in recent years seem to underline this ability to keep tabs on both subversive organizations and openly anti-government movements.

Few, if any, white journalists have contact with the "real" black underground, which does not include such legal organizations as the Black People's Convention or the all-black South African Student Organization.

10 Blacks Tried

A few weeks ago, 10 blacks appeared in court in Pietermaritzburg on charges of "terroristic activities" and contravening the Suppression of Communism Act.

It was one of several of the "terrorism trials" held in recent years in the wake of continued security police raids on suspected subversives.

Government prosecutors in Pietermaritzburg said a man, Joseph Ndull, was trained in guerrilla warfare, Communist ideology and radio communication in Dar es Salaam and Odessa in the Soviet Union.

He and nine others, all charged with involvement in the recruiting of blacks for guerrilla training abroad to overthrow the government, could face the death penalty if convicted under South Africa's security laws.

All those on trial are alleged to be members of the banned African National Congress, which went underground when the movement was declared illegal in 1960 after police killed 69 blacks protesting pass laws at Sharpeville.

Nelson Mandela, leader of the ANC, has been in prison on Robben Island, off Cape Town, since 1964 when he and other top ANC officials were given life sentences after being convicted of sabotage and conspiracy to overthrow the government.

Security police confirmed that an unknown number of blacks have been smuggled out of the country through Swaziland and Mozambique to Tanzania.

Nyerere Role

Tanzania's President, Julius Nyerere, opened his country as a base for black guerrillas who waged a successful war against Portuguese rule in Mozambique.

He currently maintains training camps for black nationalists fighting white rule in Rhodesia.

Oliver Tambo, the acting ANC president, is based in Tanzania.

Officials of the ANC told the Organization of African Unity meeting in Ethiopia earlier this year that it was an "open secret" that the movement is smuggling black recruits out of South Africa for military training to be infiltrated back and spread throughout the country in readiness for action."

Noting that South Africa is not suitable for guerrilla warfare, the official said: "Our struggle will not exclude action in the cities because of the highly industrialized character of the South African situation."

The ANC manifests itself inside South Africa in small furtive ways: a secret newsletter in circulation inside the country, occasional distribution of pamphlet leaflet "bombs" that explode in crowded railroad stations or outside courts where blacks are on trial.

The black underground is apparently backed by a small clandestine white-led movement called Okhela, which recently issued a report on how a U.S. company in South Africa allegedly provides Rhodesia with fuel despite United Nations economic sanctions.

"Okhela is a clandestine organisation of white South African patriots who, as militants, are engaged in providing invisible support to the national liberation struggle, headed by the African National Congress of South Africa," according to a statement attached to the report on Rhodesian oil imports.

"This commitment to the Congress's fight against fascist apartheid, settler colonialism and imperialism includes armed struggle," the statement added.

It said the report was based on "intensive and secret research with infiltration and intelligence work" lasting more than a year in South Africa, Rhodesia, Mozambique, Britain, the United States and the Netherlands.

'Minority Regimes'

"This is a continuation of the Okhela program of carrying out clandestine operations both inside and outside South Africa to expose the nature of Western capitalist collaboration with racist minority regimes in southern Africa," it added.

Little is known of Okhela, whose existence first became public late last year when anti-apartheid poet Breyten Breytenbach went on trial under South Africa's Terrorism Act.

Mr. Breytenbach, who lived in self-exile in Paris, returned to South Africa secretly but was picked up by security police and charged with conspiring to overthrow the government. He was sentenced to nine years in prison.

The prosecutors claimed that Mr. Breytenbach and others created Okhela at the request of the ANC and said the organization consisted of whites seeking revolutionary change under the guidance of black liberation movements.

The prosecutor claimed that Okhela had persuaded others, including the wife of a South African nuclear scientist, and leaders of the anti-apartheid National Union of South African Students and the Christian Institute, to assist Okhela in its work.

Compared With Guevara's Slaying

Guerrilla's Death Is Blow to Argentine Left

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES (WP).—The death of Marxist guerrilla leader Roberto Santucho has dealt Argentine's extreme left a blow comparable only to the slaying in 1967 in Bolivia of Cuban revolutionary Ernesto (Che) Guevara, according to military leaders here.

Police and military officials were openly jubilant over the deaths last Monday of Mr. Santucho, 39, and his top deputy, Jose Urteaga, in a shootout in a suburban apartment house that left at least eight persons dead. Two other leaders of Mr. Santucho's People's Revolutionary Army—its initials in Spanish are ERP—were also reported to have died the same day along with three others in a separate encounter.

"I thought it would take 18 months, maybe two years after March 24," said a high official, referring to the day the army took power here, "but it's just a matter of a few months now. Really, they've [the guerrillas] been totally dismembered by this."

The army has been fighting the guerrillas in the mountains of Tucuman Province since February last year. Their entry into what had been an ineffective effort by national police hastened the apparent linking up of the ERP and a non-Marxist group, the Montoneros, who had been the leftist wing of Juan Peron's political movement. Army dissatisfaction with what they saw as half-hearted efforts against the guerrillas by Peron's widow, Isabel, who succeeded him as president, was a factor that brought on the coup against her government.

Stiff Measures

The terrorist threat has been used to justify a wide range of stiff security measures, arrests and interrogations. At the same time, rightist death squads allegedly avenging terrorist murders have killed an estimated 118 persons since the coup, while terrorists have killed at least 79 police and government officials.

Mr. Santucho's death is certain to lessen the pressure on President Jorge Videla from rightist extremists within the armed forces and the police, who were outraged by the bombing of a police headquarters July 2 that killed 21 persons. He had promised strong action against the guerrillas before taking power and since then has been a moderating force in seeking to control the freelance rightist violence as well.

Argentine journalists are comparing Mr. Santucho's demise to the fall of Guevara, who was killed by the Bolivian Army in 1967 in the Bolivian mountains. Guevara, an Argentine by birth, died while trying to spread Cuban-style revolution among the Bolivian peasants. His death effectively ended that movement.

"Guerrilla Movement Decapitated," said a headline last week. "The Guerrillas Collapse," said another. The local press is subject to closure for failing to follow the government line.

A military official said Mr. Santucho's slaying vindicated army intelligence work that had been under a cloud since the police headquarters bombing. The key event, he said, was the capture July 10 of a guerrilla during a shootout in which an ERP kidnap victim, Air Force Vice-Comdr. Roberto Echegoyen, was apparently killed.

Shortly afterward, two secret printing shops were located as well as an apparent central office that contained a list of names and addresses, the official continued. One of those led to Mr. Santucho's hideout, and more lists and documents were found there, he said. "You can expect more action" soon, he added.

The ERP first appeared amid the poverty of the northern province of Tucuman in 1970, proclaiming a Marxist revolutionary line. Mr. Santucho became known after leading a spectacular jailbreak from Rawson Prison in August, 1972, and felt strong enough by June, 1973, to hold a clandestine press conference. There he promised "a new Argentina, without exploited or exploiters . . . through a Socialist revolution."

Although ERP strength has never been accurately known, military officials estimated privately in November that it probably had 2,000 to 3,000 militants, while the Montoneros had 5,000 to 6,000 armed followers. They added, however, that "sympathizers" totaled anywhere from 20,000 to 100,000, which made stiff security precautions necessary. Mr. Santucho at one time claimed 10,000 active ERP members and clandestine publications asserted that both leftist groups had gained in adherents since the March 24 coup.

Ecology Directive For U.S. A-Plants

WASHINGTON, July 25 (WP).—The U.S. Court of Appeals ordered the Nuclear Regulatory Commission this week to consider in detail energy conservation and the disposal of nuclear wastes before approving new nuclear power plants.

In separate opinions that could have a significant effect on future nuclear power plant approvals, the court found that the commission had been "arbitrary and capricious" in failing to consider fully the factors in approving power plants in the past.

The court said that the regulatory commission had taken the position that energy conservation was not an issue that it must consider when licensing a plant. In addition, it said, the problem of nuclear waste was treated at times as an "insignificant" aspect of nuclear power plant licensing.

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1976

Euromarket

Mild Case of Jitters Suffered As U.S. Money Supply Tightens

By Carl Gewirtz

...S, July 25 (IHT).—The ...d market suffered a ...se of the jitters last week. ...ource of the trouble was ...-billion bulge in the U.S. ...supply the previous week ...disturbance these figures ...on the New York bond ...The fears in New York ...as in the Euromart were ...e Federal Reserve would ...its monetary policy in ...to the big increase in ...ney supply.

...ct, this did not happen. ...arket operators did not ...til the latest Fed figures ...nounced Thursday after-... These showed that the ...oney supply dipped by ...illion. Although the de-... small, analysts were nev-...s relieved inasmuch as ...ates the Fed has no im-... need to alter its mone-...licy now.

...Decline in Demand

...dition, the continuing de-...n loan demand at New ...anks—off a further $166 ... in the latest week—is ...speculation that the banks ...ely to cut their prime ...rate a quarter of a point ...r cent.

...all meant good news for ...d market and prices react-...rdingly.

...ver, the nervousness about ...tility of short-term rates ...ined the dollar issues ...last week. The main dif-...analysts cited in two key ...was the rather long ma-...nd tight pricing.

...ia's $50 million of 14-...nds—they have an aver-... of 10.4 years—was the ...dated paper issued since mid-1974 with a coupon as low as 8 3/4 per cent. In the current environment, this clearly is not what the market wanted, despite the triple-A rating of the borrower. The paper was priced at par, which aroused the market's hostility, and the bonds opened trading at 98 1/4 bid-98 3/4 asked. One of the co-managers estimated that perhaps two-thirds of the issue had been firmly placed.

Dutch Loan Increased

DSM, the Dutch government-owned chemical and fertilizer company, fared as poorly. The amount of this loan had been increased to $50 million from the initially indicated $40 million. This 12-year loan, carrying a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent, had been carrying the tightest conditions until Austria came onto the market. DSM was also priced at par and finished the week at 98 3/4-99 1/4.

Analysts say that both issues demonstrate that the market is not ready to push out the acceptable lifetime of loans while at the same time accepting lower yields.

No doubt part of the rub among professional dealers was the fact that France's Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur placed a $75-million, seven-year issue in New York at more generous terms than either Austria or DSM paid here. Normally, foreign issues marketed in New York are less generous to investors than the terms on Eurobonds. In this case, however, BFCE sold its paper at par with a semi-annual coupon of 8.95 per cent for a yield, on European terms, of almost 9.2 per cent.

Caught in the backwash of the market's dissatisfaction was the $35 million of five-year notes for C. Itoh which carries the guarantee of Sumitomo Bank. The maturity and the coupon had appeared to be in line with what the market wanted, but the notes, priced at par, traded at 98 1/2-99.

It is possible that the market's major problem at the moment is that it is dominated by dealers rather than investors—who are

(Continued on Page 10, col. 1.)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1975
Commodity index	216.5	219.3	196.5
*Currency in cir.	$89,525,000	$89,940,000	$81,761,000
*Total loans	$116,080,000	$116,385,000	$125,368,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,585,000	2,591,000	1,963,000
Auto production	102,249	141,302	77,859
Daily oil pr'd (bbls)	8,190,000	8,190,000	8,346,000
Fr'ght car l'dings	448,590	354,331	428,950
*Elec Pwr. Kw-hr	42,500,000	39,025,000	38,646,000
Business failures	160	146	192

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	June	Prior Month	1975
A-Employed	87,509,000	87,697,000	84,498,000
A-Unemployed	7,143,000	6,860,000	8,071,000
A-Ind'ali Prods	129.9	R129.5	116.4
B*Personal Income	$1,368,900,000	R$1,362,900,000	R$1,263,700,000
A*Money supply	$303,000,000	$303,300,000	$291,000,000
Cnsmr price index	170.1	169.2	160.6
A-Costrctn cntr'cts	187	205	201

	May.	Prior Month	1975
A*Mfr's Inventories	$149,166,000	$148,121,000	$148,951,000
A*Exports	$9,578,000	$9,393,600	$8,221,500
A*Imports	$9,182,400	$9,595,700	$7,268,200

*000 omitted †Figures subject to revision by source

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division. McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

A-Seasonally adjusted
B-Seasonally adjusted annual rate.
R-Revised.

The U.S. Economic Scene

Assessing Ford's Repertoire After Two Years

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, July 25 (NYT).—In the early days of spring, when the numbers on the U.S. economy's superlative performance during the first quarter were becoming apparent, supporters of the Ford administration's policies were bemoaning the fact that the presidential election was not scheduled for that time.

They knew that the favorable data being announced in mid-April could hardly be duplicated the remainder of this year and assumed that President Ford's economic performance would be the dominant influence in currying favor with the electorate.

Now that the second quarter's statistics are known, it is obvious that their perception of the economy's likely course has been correct. As the latest figures illustrate, the economy has slowed considerably, underscoring the fact that economic growth seldom proceeds in an unbroken straight line for any extended period.

Has the recent dip really tarnished the administration's overall economic achievement? How good has the Ford record been in the economic area? And will that scoreboard be the major issue this fall at the polls when the Republicans pit Mr. Ford or Ronald Reagan against the Democratic ticket of Jimmy Carter and Sen. Walter Mondale?

This is an appropriate time to assess Gerald Ford's economic record. In two weeks he celebrates the second anniversary of his call to replace Richard Nixon. Mr. Ford has been around for sufficient time to display his economic repertoire and assume responsibility for the ultimate outcome.

At this time a year ago, when the first anniversary of Mr. Ford's tenure was being marked, any fair assessment of his economic performance had to be thoroughly mixed and final judgment had to be reserved. Under his stewardship, the nation had made considerable progress up to that point in emerging from a deep recession and starting slowly along a recovery road. But it was still confronted with excessively high unemployment, inflation and interest rates.

The picture is clearer now. The comeback from recession is well established, despite the faltering of the economy in the most recent quarter; inflation has been greatly reduced; business activity has strengthened significantly; the financial health of the country, the public and business has improved markedly; total employment has risen substantially; the federal budget is under better control and economic relations with U.S. partners in the Western world have been more firmly established and coordinated.

In those respects, Mr. Ford's tenure has been quite positive and he can take credit for many—though not all—of the initiatives that helped to bring about a vastly improved state of affairs. A Congress dominated by the opposition party can rightly share part of the plaudits. But the President must also bear the blame for some of the negatives in the present picture.

The major failing has been the lack of an effective program to reduce unemployment faster. And some would say that not enough has been done in the social area with respect to increased food, housing, education and medical aid for the millions of the nation's poor.

Critics of the Ford administration would also cite an inadequate measure of attention in dealing with the financial straits of many of the nation's major cities and the absence of a comprehensive, cohesive, far-seeing national energy policy, although, in both of these areas, the administration and Congress must certainly share the blame.

As the second anniversary of President Ford's administration approaches just before the Republican convention and this fall's election campaign, the pluses and minuses in his economic record are certain to be given greater attention. The debate started in a subdued way at the recent Democratic convention with the adoption of the party's platform and the selection of its presidential ticket. And it was furthered last Wednesday in an article by economist Herbert Stein, who had been President Nixon's chief economic adviser.

The Democrats have been emphasizing the need for faster economic growth and more stimulative national policies to reduce unemployment, while Mr. Stein and other backers of the Ford policies have been stressing his fight against inflation and greatly enlarged federal spending in company with moderately expansive fiscal and monetary programs to get the economy moving upward again.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, July 25 (NYT).—The stock market wound up the week with little change, in lackluster trading that included the lowest-volume day in more than six weeks.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined on three of the five business days, closing on Friday at 990.91, down 2.30 points for the week. With small changes in the average each day, the market showed no inclination to push up to the magic 1,000 mark. On July 12, the Dow hit a 41-month high, closing at 1,011.21.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange, hit by the summer doldrums, sagged to 86.82 million shares from the week before's 115.99 million. Thursday's turnover was only 15.6 million shares, the lowest since June 9, when 14.56 million changed hands.

Gold issues were among the worst performers last week, reflecting an abrupt drop in gold prices. ASA Ltd. fell 1 1/8 to 19 3/4, Red Lake declined 1 1/2 to 19, Dome dropped 2 1/8 to 38 1/2 and Homestake was off 2 3/8 to 32 3/8.

The credit markets started off weak, continuing a trend shown on the previous Friday after the announcement of a large increase in the money supply. At mid-week, however, prices steadied in slow trading, and then began to rise. After the close on Thursday, this trend was underscored by the announcement of a $200 million decline in the nation's basic money supply.

NYSE Nationwide Trading, July 23—Closing Prices

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
ACF Indl 1.80	9	16	35½	35	35½+	⅛
AJ Industris	6	14	2⅝	2¾	2¾	
AMF Inc 1.24	12	231	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛—	¼
APLCorp 1	5	23	14	13¾	13¾—	⅛
ARASv 1.06	16	49	55	54⅛	55	
ASALtd .80		256	20	19⅛	19¾—	½
ATOInc .28	5	56	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
AbbtLab .38	17	231	48⅞	47⅞	48⅝+	½
AcmeClv .50	11	19	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
AdmDg .04	6	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	
AdmEx .91e		60	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
Adms Millis		8	5	5	5 +	⅛
Addressog	10	64	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅛
AdvInv .18e		44	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
AetnaLf 1.08	13	350	29	28⅜	29	
AetnaLf pf 2		2	43½	43½	43½	
Ahmans .22	6	7	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
Aileen Inc	23	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
AirPrd .20b	16	50	75⅞	75⅜	75⅜+	⅛
AirPd wi		3	38½	38¼	38¼+	⅛
Airbn F	13	21	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
AircoInc 1	9	134	33½	33	33⅛—	⅛
Akzona 1.20	10	52	18⅛	17⅞	18	
AlaGas 1.28	8	1	15	15	15	
AlaPw pf 11		z660	107½	107½	107½	
AlaP pf 8.16		z100	85	85	85 +	2
AlaP pf 8.28		z10	85	85	85	
AlaskIn .30e	6	29	14⅝	14⅜	14½+	⅛
Albanyln .60	15	80	19½	19	19 —	⅝
AlbertoC .36	16	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Albertsn .72	9	41	21⅞	21	21 —	⅜
AlcanAlu .40	104	125	28⅞	28	28 +	⅛
AlcoStd .72	6	18	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
AlconLb .28	21	53	25	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
Alexdrs .36e	5	22	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
AllegCp .15e	32	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
AllgLud 1.80	8	33	39¼	38¾	38¾+	⅛
AllgLud pf 3		15	44⅝	44	44 —	1
AllgPw 1.60	7	435	18⅛	18	18⅛+	¼
AllenGrp .60	9	17	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
AlldCh 1.80	9	358	39⅞	38⅞	39⅛	⅝
AlldMnt .60	7	3	12⅝	12½	12½	
AlldProd .60		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
AlldStr 1.70	7	65	49⅝	48⅞	49⅝+	⅜
Alld Supmkt		64	5⅛	5	5⅛—	
AllisChal .60	9	352	25⅞	24¾	25⅛—	⅛
AllrtAut .60	8	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
AlphaP Ind	12	33	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
Alcoa 1.40	27	155	56⅛	55⅝	55⅞—	¼
AmalSeg .3a	3	4	39	39	39	
Amax 1.75	14	83	57¾	57⅜	57½	
Amax pf5.25		3	140	140	140 —	¾
Amax pfB 3		44	58	57⅝	57⅝+	½
AMBAC .80	9	32	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
Amerce 1.20	7	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
AHess .30b	6	477	23	22⅞	23 +	⅜
AHes pf 3.50		33	56¾	56	56⅛+	⅛
AAirFilt .48	8	32	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
Am Airlin		849	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
Amcord .34	7	46	8¾	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
AmBaker 1	4	18	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
ABrnds 2.80	7	117	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞+	¼
ABrnd pf 1.70		2	24	23¾	24 +	½
AmBdcst .80	32	243	37¾	37	37¾+	⅞
AmBldM .40	6	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
AmCan 2.20	8	81	35	34⅝	35 +	⅜
ACan pf 1.75		5	22⅜	22¼	22⅜+	⅜
AmCen Mtg		9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Am Credit		49	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
ACyan 1.50	8	948	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝+	⅛
Am Distill		37	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
ADistTel .64	10	17	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛+	¼
AmDualVt		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
ADul pf .84a		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
AmElPw 2	8	406	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜+	⅛
AFamily .28	6	28	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
AmFinSy pf		z100	8¼	8¼	8¼+	½
AmFin Sys		15	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
AGnBd 1.96e		44	24⅞	24	24⅛+	⅛
AGenCv 1.32		63	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
AGnIns .68	7	77	15	14⅝	15 +	⅜
A Ginpf 1.80		16	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜+	⅛
AmHoist .80	4	20	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
AmHome 1	21	767	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞—	½
AmHosp .40	22	321	35⅝	34⅞	35¼+	⅝
Am Invest		14	3¼	3	3⅛+	⅛
A Medicl .12	7	57	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
A Medicorp	5	128	7½	7⅛	7¼	
Am Motors	7	225	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
ANatR 2.64	7	105	36⅛	36	36 —	¼
AmSeat .30e	6	7	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
AShip 1.07t	7	18	13	12¾	13 +	½
AmStand 1	8	582	26⅞	26	26 —	⅛
A Stdpf 4.75		163	74½	74	74 +	½
AmSterli .30	12	31	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
AmStrs 1.90	5	25	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	
AmT&T 3.80	11	1208	57⅞	57⅜	57⅜+	½
AmT&Tpf 4		125	60⅝	60⅛	60⅛+	½
ATT pfA3.64		7	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞+	⅛
AWatWk .70	5	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
AW4.1pf 1.43		z500	15¼	15¼	15¼—	¼
AW prf 1.25		z60	13	13	13 +	¼
Ameron 1	6	4	16	15⅞	15⅞	
AmesD .12e	4	36	9¾	9½	9½	
Ametek 1.20	8	70	22	21⅞	21⅞—	½
AmfacInc 1	6	41	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
AMPInc .41	45	35	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝—	¾
Ampco .40	6	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	
Ampex Corp	15	112	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Amrep Corp		23	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Amstar 2.70	7	16	48⅞	48⅜	48⅜—	¼
Amstr pf .68		4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
Amsted 2	7	126	45	44⅛	44⅝+	⅛
Amtel .32	6	31	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Anacond .40		35	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	
AnchrH 1.30	8	27	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛—	¼
AndCly 1.60	8	3	43	43	43	
Angelica .16	9	65	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
AnsulCo .50t		54	9⅛	8⅞	9 +	¼
Apache .50	9	100	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞+	⅛
Apco Oil	177	65	28⅞	28	28⅛+	½
Apeco Corp		191	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
ApPw pf8.12		z600	82⅞	81	81 —	2
ApPw pf7.40		z1000	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞—	⅛
Appld Mag	15	30	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
ArcataN .52	7	46	12⅝	12½	12½	
ArcstN pf 2		1	26½	26½	26½+	½
ArchDan .20	13	246	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	
Arctic Entr	12	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Aristar		50	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
ArizPSv 1.56	7	169	17⅛	17	17	
ArPPpf 10.70		z110	111½	111	111½+	1½
ArkBest .35		34	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
ArkLGs 1.70	8	82	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛—	⅜
Arlen RltyD		58	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
Armada Cp	12	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
Armco 1.60a	10	132	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	½
Arm pf 2.10		5	30¾	30½	30½—	⅛
Armr pf 4.75		z100	50½	50	50 —	1
ArmstCk .84	14	512	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	¼
ArmRu .60e	6	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
Arvin .24b	8	31	15¼	15	15 —	¼
Arvinin pf 2		11	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
Asarco .60	49	171	17⅝	17⅛	17¼—	⅛
AshlOil 1.70	6	97	27⅝	27¼	27⅝+	⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
59	40½	AshlO pf2.40		2	54	54	54 —	2⅝
40	30	AsdDrG 1.30	10	49	32	31⅝	32 +	⅜
14⅞	8¼	Athlone .60	5	14	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
4¼	1⅛	Alico Mtg		38	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
19¾	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	30	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
104⅞	81	AtlRich 3.20	14	247	100¼	99½	100 —	⅛
176½	137	AtlRch pf 3		3	170	168¾	170 +	4
67¼	54¼	AtlRc pf 2.80		75	63½	62½	63½+	⅛
7¼	3¼	Atlas Corp	11	142	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
35½	32¾	Auto Data	29	124	33½	33¼	33⅜+	⅛
7⅜	4⅛	Automtd .24	6	91	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
15	4⅛	Avco Corp	2	159	13⅝	13⅜	13½+	⅛
1⅞	9-16	AvcoCp wt		8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
41⅛	18⅝	AvcoCp pf		118	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞+	½
29⅛	23⅝	AveryInt .30	38	67	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞+	⅛
13⅛	7½	Avis Inc	7	152	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	
20⅛	10⅛	AvnetInc .80	8	297	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
48½	32⅛	AvonPd 1.80	18	422	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞+	⅜
		B						
4	2	BTMtg .39e		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
36½	18⅛	BabckWil 1	9	88	35⅞	35	35⅛—	⅜
14⅛	4⅛	Bache .40e	4	54	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
16⅛	9⅞	BakerIn .24	8	11	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
54	40⅛	BakrIntl .42	94	47	50⅛	50	50 —	⅛
19½	8½	BaldDH .60	6	24	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
25⅛	18⅛	BellCp .70	7	26	23⅛	23	23 —	⅛
21⅞	18⅞	BallyMf .02e	97	142	19⅞	19	19⅛+	⅛
25⅛	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	8	103	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
56⅛	50	Balt pfB 4.50		z10	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛+	1¼
16⅛	12⅝	BanCa 1.15e	286	8	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
32⅞	16⅛	Bandag .05e	14	70	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
11⅛	4½	Bangr Punt	5	27	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
33	28⅛	BkofNY 2.28	6	33	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
16⅛	15⅛	BkofVa .88	5	29	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
57	35⅛	BankAm 1.56	13	353	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛+	⅛
38	28⅛	BankTr 3	8	106	34⅛	33¾	34⅛+	⅛
28½	25⅛	BnkT pf 2.50		17	27½	27⅛	27½+	⅛
30⅛	25⅛	BarbOil 1.60		427	30½	29⅞	30⅛+	1⅛
18	11⅛	BardCR .24	13	128	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞—	⅛
34⅞	22	Barnes 1.60	8	24	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
16¼	7⅛	BasicInc .60	7	30	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅜
30	22⅛	BatesMf .80	14	23	26⅛	26	26⅛—	⅛N
39½	29	BauschL .80	11	56	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
46⅞	33	BaxtTrv .21	26	577	42	41⅞	42 +	⅜
20⅞	17⅞	BaySIG 1.80	6	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
5⅞	4⅛	BaykCig .24	26	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
28	17	Bearing .50	11	166	25	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
27	21⅛	BeatFds .84	14	391	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	
28⅛	22⅛	Beckmn .28	17	95	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
40⅞	34	BectDick .50	18	91	38	37⅞	38 +	⅛
23⅞	14	BeechA .80	8	81	22⅞	22½	22⅞+	½
17⅞	8⅛	Beker .28	6	100	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
20½	13⅝	BelcoP .40e	7	95	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛+	2
20½	13⅝	BelcoP .60a	7	95	19⅝	17⅞	19⅝ +	2
23⅞	15⅛	Belden 1.20	9	34	24¼	23½	24⅛+	⅜
25½	15	BellHow .84		68	20⅞	20	20⅛—	½
20	13⅛	BemisCo 1	9	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
45⅛	40⅛	Bendix 1.72	8	69	41⅞	41⅛	41⅜	
92	66	Bendix pf 3		2	84½	84½	84½—	1
25⅛	17⅛	BenflCp 1.45	6	109	24½	24	24¼+	⅛
58¾	46½	Benef pf 4.30		11	56½	56½	56½—	⅜
52½	45	Benef pf 4.50		z20	49½	49½	49½	
28⅛	25½	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z90	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
4½	1½	BenStd Mtg		16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅜
2¾	1⅛	Benguet B.07e	7	86	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
5¾	2⅛	Berkey Pho		27	4¼	4¼	4¼	
19⅞	13⅛	Best Prod	13	91	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
48	33	BethStl 2	9	402	42⅞	41⅞	42⅛+	⅛
81	58	BigThr .40	19	72	66	64½	65⅞+	1⅜
28¾	21	BlackDr .40	24	389	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞+	¼
11¼	5	BlairJhn .48	8	20	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
17¼	12⅛	BlissLau 1b	6	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
20⅛	14⅞	BlockHR 1	11	38	17¾	17	17¾+	¾
48½	35⅛	BlueBell 1	6	42	37½	37	37½+	½
5¾	3⅛	Bluebird Inc	6	67	5¼	4⅞	5	
6⅞	2⅛	Bobbie Brks	52	14	4⅛	4	4⅛	
41⅞	24⅛	Boeing 1	11	405	39⅞	38¾	39 +	⅜
30¾	23⅛	BoiseCas .88	10	109	26⅞	26¼	26⅞—	⅛
20	18⅛	Bk Month	8	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
31⅞	26	Borden 1.30	10	113	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
30⅛	19⅞	BorWar 1.35	10	72	28⅞	29	29	
4⅛	2⅛	Borroans	5	5	3⅛	3⅛	3¾, +	⅛
24¾	22⅜	BosEd 2.44	10	136	23¾	23⅝	23⅞—	⅛
91¼	81½	BosE pf 8.88		z130	88	87	88 +	½
12	10⅛	BosE pf 1.17		30	11½	11¾	11½+	⅛
14⅞	13⅞	BosE pf 1.46		30	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
14¼	8¾	Braniff .24	14	334	13	12⅝	12¾—	¼
31¼	19⅛	BraunCF .50	8	24	29	28¾	29 +	⅜
32¼	27⅛	Brig Str .92	18	35	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	
83¾	66¼	BristMy 1.80	18	168	81⅛	80⅛	81 +	⅝
12½	10⅛	BritPet .35e	76	36	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
36½	25⅛	BrkwGl 1.20	8	35	33¾	33⅛	33⅛—	¼
18¼	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	16	17¾	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
8½	5⅛	BwnShrp .20		6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13	10⅞	BrownC .15e	5	42	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅜
26	18⅛	BwnGp 1.30	8	18	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
8¾	5⅞	BrwnFer .20	10	112	7⅛	7	7	
18⅞	11	Brunswk .44	14	289	18¼	17⅞	18⅛—	⅛
24½	11	BrushW .80	12	21	24⅞	24¼	24½	
30¼	18	BucyEr .56	15	608	27½	26	27¼	
19¾	9⅞	BuddCo .80	6	117	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	
8⅝	4⅛	BudgInd .24t	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
26¼	20½	BuffFo 1.20a	16	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
11⅛	6	Bulova .05l		45	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
21⅞	19⅛	BunkHil 1.86		5	21⅛	20¾	21⅛+	¼
16¼	11⅛	Bunkr pf1.50		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
9¾	4⅛	Bunk Ramo		53	9	8¾	9 +	⅛
34	23⅞	BurlInd 1.40	11	311	27⅞	27⅛	27¼+	⅛
48½	31⅞	BorlNo .90e	7	120	44	43⅛	43⅞+	⅛
7¼	6⅛	BurlNo pf.55		48	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
30¼	24⅛	Burndy .88	14	10	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞+	⅛
108⅛	83⅛	Burrghs .68	25	479	101½	99⅞	100 —	1
		C						
61	46⅝	CBS 1.66	12	166	59⅞	59¼	59¼—	¼
2¾	1⅛	CCI Corp		17	2	2	2 +	⅛
2⅞	15-16	CIMtg Go		43	1	15-16	1 +	1-16
4¼	2⅛	CIRlt Inv		9	3½	3½	3½	
35⅞	28⅛	CITFin 2.20	7	68	33¾	33	33¾	
1¾	¾	CL Assets		36	1⅛	1	1⅛+	3-16
7	4½	CL Asst pf1.36k		11	5	5	5	
6	3⅞	CLCAm .24	9	16	4¾	4⅝	4¾+	⅛
16⅞	8	CMIInv Co		91	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅜
8⅞	5⅛	CNA Finl	7	87	7	6⅞	7	
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		16	12¾	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
12¼	11	CNAI 1.08a		6	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
48⅞	40½	CPCInt 2.20	10	103	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛	
26½	14⅝	CTSCp .60	11	23	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
4½	2	CabCab For		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28⅞	18⅞	CabotC 1.08	8	21	27½	27⅛	27½+	⅛
5⅛	2¼	Cadence Ind		3	4	4	4	
5½	3¼	Caesars Wrl	15	38	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅞	3	Cal Finanl	8	37	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
17½	15¼	CalPUt 1.56	9	9	16⅛	16½	16⅛+	⅛
17½	10¼	Callahn .60r	20	93	15⅛	15	15⅛—	¼
27½	18⅛	CmpRL .60a	15	83	19¾	19	19 —	⅜
35⅞	29¾	CamSp 1.36	12	199	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛+	¼
30½	30⅛	CamoTag 1.12	10	7	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞—	½
90	25½	CanSoRy 3a	6	270	35½	35	35½+	1
19½	13	CdnPac .86e	8	35	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	CanelR .64	7	18	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
55½	42¼	CapCitie .20	16	25	55	54⅝	55	
24⅛	17⅝	CapHold .40	11	166	22⅝	21¼	21¼—	⅜
35⅝	30⅝	Carbor .90	9	68	34⅝	33½	33½—	1⅛
4¼	2½	Carling OKe		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
16½	10⅛	Carlisle .88	12	9	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20		14	6⅜	6¼	6⅛+	⅛
21⅛	17⅞	CaroPw 1.72	8	134	20⅛	20½	20½—	⅜
29⅞	26¼	CarP pf 2.67		8	28⅛	28⅞	28⅞	
34½	21½	CarTec 1.60	8	8	32	31¾	31¾—	¼
16⅞	11¼	CarrCp .52	22	363	15¾	15½	15½—	⅛
16⅞	12½	CarrGn .89e		5	13¾	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
25¼	17⅛	CartHaw .90	9	60	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
42¾	33	CartHw pf 2		3	36¼	35¾	35¾—	⅜
8⅝	6⅛	CartWall .40	94	72	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
11	8⅝	CascNG .71	5	10	9	9	9	
17⅞	15⅜	CastlCk .80b	7	71	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	
97½	69⅝	CaterpT 2.25	12	465	93¼	92½	92¾+	⅛
62¾	60⅝	CatrT wi		15	62	61¼	62 +	⅜
17⅞	14	CecoCp 1.35	7	3	15½	15¼	15½	
58	42⅝	Celanse 2.60	8	148	50½	49⅞	50½+	1
14	7⅞	Centex .12	15	71	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
18¼	15⅞	CenSoW 1.20	9	305	15⅞	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
19⅞	17⅞	CenHud 1.72	7	17	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
19⅞	15⅛	CenIlLt 1.60	10	62	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
32½	29¼	CnIL† pf2.62		z520	29⅞	29⅝	29½+	⅛
29¼	25⅛	CnIL† pf 2.42		z600	27¼	27½	27½—	¼
14⅞	12⅞	CenIPS 1.28	8	51	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
22⅞	18	CenLaE 1.40	8	26	20½	20¼	20⅜+	⅛
15⅝	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	32	14⅝	14⅝	14½—	¼
18	15⅜	CenSoya .60	8	17	16½	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
23½	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	72	23⅛	22⅝	22¾+	⅛
35⅞	19⅞	CentrDat .40	16	86	32⅝	31¾	31⅞—	1
22⅛	15	Cert-teed .65	10	146	17½	17	17 —	½
29¾	21⅛	CessnAir 1b	11	142	27	26	26 —	¾
28⅛	18	Champint 1	10	387	25¾	24⅞	25 —	¼
28⅜	18⅞	Chml pf 1.20		118	25¼	24⅞	25 —	½
13⅞	11	ChamSp .64	9	542	13⅛	13	13 +	⅛
5⅛	3⅜	ChartrCo .08	16	67	3¾	3⅝	3¾+	⅛
26⅞	21⅝	Chartr NY 2	6	25	25⅝	25	25⅛+	⅛
8½	7	ChaseFd .60		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
32¼	26⅝	ChaseM 2.02	7	193	29⅞	29¼	29¾+	¼
4	2½	ChaseT .83e		56	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
11	7⅛	Chelsea .40	5	13	7¼	7¼	7¼	
52	31⅞	Chemtn 1.40	6	37	37⅝	37	37½—	¼
42	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	7	234	42¼	41⅝	42 +	⅜
32¼	27¼	Chesapk Va	7	21	28⅞	29¼	29⅛—	¼
30	26⅝	ChesebgP .76	19	317	28¼	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
40⅝	34⅝	Chessie 2.10	8	97	39⅝	39	39⅝+	⅛
9¼	4¼	ChiMilw Cp		34	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	¼
14⅝	8	ChiMilw pf		2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	¼
35¾	25⅛	ChiPneuT 2	11	182	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛—	⅛
3⅜	2⅜	ChkFull .10t		9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4¼	Chris Craft		219	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	
16	9⅛	Chromal .84	8	34	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
67	58	Chrome pf 5		1	66	66	66	
21¾	10⅝	Chrysler		1091	20½	19⅞	20¼	
21⅞	18⅝	CinBell 1.68	7	11	20⅝	20¼	20¼—	¼
20¼	17	CinnGE 1.64	10	97	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
106	97	CinG pf 8.30		z50	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛—	⅛
104¼	99¾	CinG pf 9.52		z10	101	101	101	
35½	18⅝	CinMila 1.40	16	75	31½	31⅛	31⅛—	¼
37⅝	27¼	Citicorp .96	18	572	35⅝	35	35⅛+	⅛
55¼	38⅛	CitiesSv 2.40	9	377	54¼	53⅝	53⅞—	⅛
5	1⅛	CitaSR .30e		29	2	1⅞	2	
11⅛	7	CityInvst .66	8	422	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
15-16	⅛	CityInv wt		7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
22	16⅛	CityIn pfB 2		14	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅜
10¾	10	CityIn pf 1.10		62	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
45½	29⅝	ClarkE 1.60	18	69	43½	43⅛	43⅛—	¼
10¾	9	ClarkOil .50	25	51	10¾	10½	13¾	+⅛
73⅞	47	ClvCliff 1.50	15	16	71½	71	71½	
30	26⅛	ClvElIll 2.56	9	83	28⅝	28	28⅛	
89¼	78	ClEIll pf7.56		z320	81½	81½	81½	
14⅞	10⅝	CloroxCo .52	10	610	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+⅜
11⅞	7⅞	CluetPea .40	6	49	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
10⅝	10⅛	CluettP pf 1		21	11⅝	10¾	11⅛—	⅛
14⅞	7¾	CoastSt Gas	5	552	12	11⅝	11¾+	⅜
24⅞	19⅞	CstSG pf1.83		26	21⅝	21½	21⅝—	⅛
19¼	15⅝	CstSG pf1.19		15	16½	16⅜	16½+	⅛
8⅝	7¼	CocaBtlg .40a	13	162	7⅞	7¾	7¾—	⅛
95½	77⅞	CocaCol 2.65	20	283	85¾	84⅝	85½+	1¼
17⅞	8⅞	ColdwBk .40	10	28	13	12⅝	13 +	⅜
10⅞	8⅝	ColeNat .60	7	6	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	
6⅞	2⅝	Coleco Ind	82	23	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜+	⅛
31¼	23⅝	ColgPal .88	16	424	28¼	27¾	28 +	⅜
15⅞	11	CollinAik .56	6	78	12	11⅝	11½—	½
8½	4⅛	CollinF .05e	7	5	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
34⅝	18	ColPenn .70	9	74	26¼	25⅝	25¾	
56⅛	28½	Coltind 2	7	32	52¾	52¼	52⅝+	⅛
29¼	19⅛	Colt pf 1.60		3	28½	28¼	28½+	½
79¼	47½	Colt pf 4.25		1	73¼	73¼	73¼+	¼
26⅞	22¾	ColGas 2.14	8	109	25¼	24¾	25 +	⅜
60	56⅛	ColGs pf5.62		43	57⅝	57¼	57⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Colum Pict	6	41	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
25¼	21½	ColSOh 2.04	6	39	23½	23¼	23½+	⅛
108½	101	CoSO pf10.52		z170	104½	104½	104½—	½
4⅞	1⅝	Colwel Mtg		3	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
20¼	12⅛	Combd Com	12	278	19⅝	19¼	19½—	⅜
48⅞	32⅞	CombEng 2	11	12	46	45½	45⅞+	⅞
32	26¼	ComwE 2.40	9	206	29	28¾	29	
10⅝	8⅝	ComEdA wt		13	9½	9½	9½	
21½	17½	ComE pf1.42		11	19¾	19¾	19¾	
22¾	20¼	ComE pf1.90		6	21⅝	21¾	21¾	
23¼	21¼	ComwE pf 2		2	22¾	22¾	22¾+	¼
27	25⅝	ComE pf2.37		1	26¼	26¼	26¼—	⅛
11¾	8	ComwO		816	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
22¼	18	ComO pf1.72		8	20	20	20 +	⅜
31⅜	23⅝	Comsat 1	6	71	26	25¼	25¾+	½
38¼	18⅛	Compugrp .05e	8	70	30⅝	29⅞	30 —	⅜
8	4	Comput Sci	13	160	7	6¾	6⅞—	¼
13	8½	ConAgr .12r	3	5	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
56⅞	37¾	ConeMll 1.60	4	20	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝—	½
19⅝	12⅞	Congolm .50	9	21	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
18⅝	13½	ConnM 1.60	12	29	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
25⅛	20	Conrac .80B	9	3	23¾	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
19¼	15	ConEd 1.60	5	283	19	18½	19 +	⅛
66	55½	ConEd pf 6		7	65¾	65½	65¾—	¼
47½	39½	CnE pfC 4.65		z200	45	45	45	
51¾	44	ConEd pf 5		9	49¾	49¼	49¼—	⅜
24½	19⅝	ConFds 1.35	11	98	23¾	23⅛	23⅝+	¼
63	56½	ConF pf 4.50		25	62½	62¼	62¼	
26⅝	18⅛	ConFrat .80	13	183	25¾	25⅝	25⅝+	⅜
29	24½	ConNGs 2.24	7	62	26	25⅞	26	
114½	108¾	CnG pf 10.96		z250	112	111½	111½—	1
22	19	ConsuPow 2	7	144	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
48	40	CnPw pf4.50		z100	45½	45¼	45¼—	¼
75	63½	CnPw pf7.45		z60	72	72	72	
78	66½	CnPw pf7.72		z1260	74⅝	73	74¼	
78	66	CnPw pf7.76		z2420	74¼	73½	73½	
76½	67½	CnPw pf.8 7	6	z20	73	73	73 —	½
68¼	60⅞	CnPw pf5.50		11	66½	66½	66½—	¼
85	75½	ConPow pf 6		2	82	82	82 —	1
8¾	5¼	ContAir Lin		109	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5	ContCop .50		11	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝—	⅛
50⅞	41⅝	ContlCp 2.80	16	149	47¾	47⅜	47⅝	+¼
33½	26¼	CntlGrp 1.80	8	301	33	32⅛	33 +	⅛
55⅝	35⅝	ContlCp 2.32	8	52	55⅝	55	55⅝	
10⅝	9⅞	ContlIP 1.28	15	19	13¼	13⅛	13¼+	¼
3	1¼	Contl Rlty		17	1½	1½	1½	
40⅞	33⅞	Cont Oil 1.20	10	714	37½	36⅞	37½+	½
15½	12¼	ContTele 1	10	415	13½	13¼	13½+	⅛
27⅛	17⅝	Control Dat	11	376	24⅝	23⅞	24	
48	40⅝	CnDt pf 4.50		z100	45	45	45	
35⅝	25½	Conwood .78	8	5	34⅝	34¼	34¼—	⅛
6	2½	CookUn .20t	10	65	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛

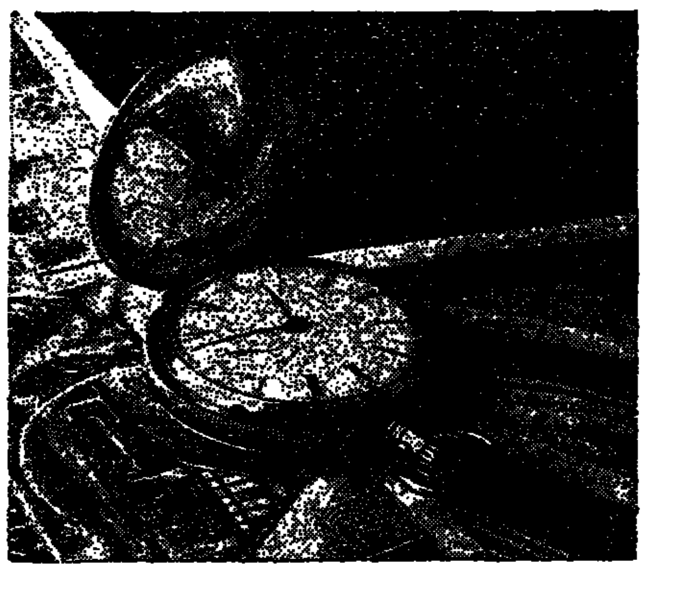
1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
39	29	Cooperin .84	11	46	37⅝	37½	37½+	¼
10½	4⅞	Cooper Lab	22	32	9	8¾	9 +	¼
15	9⅝	CoopTR .60	5	15	14	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
17¼	12	CopT pf 1.25		14	15⅝	15½	15¼+	¼
18¼	10⅝	Copeind .60	10	6	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	¼
25¾	17⅝	CoppRg .50a		7	21¼	21¼	21¼	
53	35¾	Coppw 2.40b	8	8	51¾	51¾	51¾—	¼
2⅝	1½	Cordura Cp		36	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
78	43⅝	CornG 1.12a	21	66	75¾	74⅝	75⅝+	1¼
4	1¼	Cousins Mtg		9	2	1⅞	1⅞	
11⅝	6⅛	Cowles .50	15	6	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
37⅞	28⅝	CoxBdct .45	14	9	36¼	36	35	
39⅞	30⅝	Crane 1.20	5	56	32	31½	31⅝—	¼
5	3¼	CreditF .24	11	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
27⅜	21⅝	CrockN 1.66	8	110	25¼	25	25⅛—	⅛
15⅝	10⅛	CrompK .80	8	4	13	13	13 —	¼
32¼	18⅞	CrouHi .80b	14	158	30¼	30¼	30¼+	¼
88	51¼	CroHi pf3.35		17	81	81	81 +	1
22¼	16⅞	Crown Cork	8	63	20¼	20	20¼+	¼
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	12	368	42⅜	41¼	41⅝+	½
19⅝	13⅛	Culbro 1.32		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
10⅝	7⅝	Culligan .40	10	27	10½	10¼	10¼—	⅛
41	19⅝	CummEng 1	60	38	38½	38	38½+	½
112	79	Cum pf 7.30		z200	110	110	110	

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	6½	CunnDrg .25	9	1	8	8	8 —	⅛
12	11	Corrinc 1.08		29	12	11⅞	11⅞	
16⅛	10	CurtisWr .60	8	295	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅛
27½	22½	CurtisWrA 2		1	26	26	26 +	½
40¾	26⅝	CutlerH 1.60	9	45	38¼	38	38¼+	⅜
25⅝	15⅝	CyclopsCp 1		12	23½	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
31⅞	21½	Cyprus 1.40	13	22	24¾	24⅞	24⅞—	⅜
		D						
8¼	4⅝	DPF Inc	19	29	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
11⅛	7½	Demon .20		118	8	7¾	8 +	⅜
11¼	7	DanRiv .10e	11	62	9⅝	9	9¼+	¼
27¼	19⅝	DanaCp .84	10	166	26⅝	26⅛	26½—	½
41	27½	DartInd .64b	9	98	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝+	⅜
41¼	32¼	DartIndof 2		34	37¼	36½	37¼+	1
68⅝	37⅝	Deta Genl	31	107	53⅝	52⅝	53⅛	
17⅝	10⅛	Dayco .30b	5	30	16⅝	16¼	16⅝—	⅛
65	58	Dayc pf 4.25		z30	66	66	66 +	1
35⅛	26⅝	DaytnHud 1	8	27	29¼	28⅞	29⅛+	½
19⅞	17	DaytPL 1.66	8	100	18¼	17⅞	17⅞—	¼
79	72½	DPL pf 7.70		z50	77¾	77¾	77¾—	¼
73⅝	51¾	Deere 2	9	1198	65⅞	64	64⅝—	1⅜

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅝	22⅛	DelMon 1.40	7	73	28⅞	28½	28⅞	
13⅛	12¼	DelmaP 1.20	8	114	13	12¾	12⅞	
45⅞	37	DeltaAi .60	19	280	44¼	43⅝	43⅝—	⅛
7⅛	3¾	De.tec Intl	41	10	6	5¾	5¾—	¼
7⅝	3⅛	Deltona Crp		17	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
23⅝	19⅛	DennisMfs 1	8	74	22⅝	22⅜	22⅛—	⅛
25¼	18⅛	Dennys .44	13	188	23¼	22⅝	22⅞—	⅛
34¾	27½	Dentsply .80	17	18	33⅜	33	33⅜+	¼
25⅛	15½	Deseret .28	15	26	23½	23	23¼+	¼
11⅞	5⅝	DeSotoin .40	9	13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
15	13	DetEdis 1.45	10	189	14¼	14	14⅛+	⅛
62	55	DetE pf 5.50		4	59	59	59	
93	82¼	DetE pf 9.32		z200	90	90	90 +	⅛
76⅛	66	DetE pf 7.68		z140	73½	72½	72½—	1
75	64	DetE pf 7.45		z200	70	70	70	
27¼	24⅝	DetE pf 2.75		37	25⅝	25½	25⅝+	⅛
27⅛	24⅛	DeE pfB2.75		18	25⅞	25½	25½—	¼
28⅛	12⅛	Dexter .60	11	209	20	19½	20 +	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	DiGiorgio	13	51	6⅞	6⅝	6½	
13	9	DialFinl .66	6	24	11⅞	11½	11½—	⅛
40⅝	38⅛	Diamint 2	8	299	37¼	36¾	36¾—	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

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NYSE Nationwide Trading, July 23—Closing Prices

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
22¾	17¼	DiamIA 1.72t	4	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
80	57	DiamSh 1.80	11	372	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	DiaShstC	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dia pfD 1.20		57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	7⅞	DickAB .40	18	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dictaphn .60	11	155	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	Diebold .44	11	33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Digital Eqpt	32	134	[illegible]	172	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dillingm .48	6	66	10	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dillngm pf		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37½	[illegible]	DillonCo .96	12	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
63	50	Disney .12b	23	636	52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Diversd Mtg		25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	DrPepper .40	24	190	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	DomeM .89g	12	99	59	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	DonLuJ .10e	9	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Donnelly .60	11	372	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	DorOliv .20e	6	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dorsey .40	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	44	Dover .40	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dow Ch		1046	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	[illegible]	DowJones 1a	17	49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	[illegible]	Dravo .95	9	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
47	[illegible]	Dresser .60	11	694	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	DrexBd 1.44		9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dreyfus .40a	6	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	duPont 4.25e	18	242	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	duPnt pf3.50		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
65	[illegible]	duPnt pf4.50		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	DukeP 1.50	9	192	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Duke pf 2.69		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	DunBrd 1.06	17	167	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2	Duplan Cp		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	DuqLt 1.72	8	69	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dq 3.7pf		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	DuqLtpf		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dq 4.1pf		z1600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	[illegible]	DuqL pf		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	
30	[illegible]	DuqL pf 2.75		z1300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	Dymcln .40	10	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

E

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
[illegible]	[illegible]	EG&G .14	16	84	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	EMI Lt .19e	10	[illegible]	4	4	4	
[illegible]	[illegible]	ESystems 1	10	57	42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	25	EagleP 1.16	9	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	EascoCp .60	7	43	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	EastAir Lin		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	EastGsF .80	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	EastUtl 1.50	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	EasKd 1.56a	24	2297	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Eaton 1.30	12	202	[illegible]	44	44	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Echlin .49	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	[illegible]	EckrdJk .36	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	EckdNC .32	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Edwards .40a	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	ElPaso 1.10	8	474	15	15	15	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Elect Assoc	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	EDS .60		5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	ElMem Mg	10	194	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
[illegible]	5	ElMM pf 1k		7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Elixir Ind	16	33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	EltraCp 1.16	7	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	24	EmerEl .80	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	39	Emery 1.20	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	Emervln .40	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Emhart 1.20	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43	[illegible]	Emhart pf		2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	EmpDE 1.36	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	11	EmpGas 1.20	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	EnglhdM 1	9	260	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	EnnisB	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
110	105	Ens pf 10.32		z6	109	109	107	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Entex 1.20	8	58	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Envrtec .10e	15	76	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Equifax 2	9	4	24	24	24	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Equimrk .32	10	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33½	[illegible]	EquitGs 2.60	6	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	EqutLf 2.20e	11	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42	[illegible]	Esmark 1.52	6	147	32	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Esquire .16t	33	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	Esterline .36	8	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ethyl 1.50	7	10	41	41	41	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ethyl pf 2.40		19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	5	Evans Prod	9	363	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	ExCelO 1.10	8	36	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	18	Exclsr 1.76e		7	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exxon 5.15e	9	847	[illegible]	107	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	52	Exxon wi		165	54	[illegible]	54	[illegible]

F

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27¼	19⅝	FMC 1	7	177	24⅛	23½	24⅛+	½
39¼	31¼	FMC pf 2.25		3	35¼	35	35	
[illegible]	5½	Fabrege .40	9	72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	5	Facet Entrp	13	49	6	[illegible]	6	[illegible]
53¾	36⅛	FairCam .88	36	298	[illegible]	46	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FairInd .30	13	127	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FarWst Fnl	8	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13¾	[illegible]	Farah Mfg		57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	4	Fedders Cp		48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31¼	[illegible]	FedrlCo 1.60	4	22	27	[illegible]	27	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FedMogul 1	38	495	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	FedNMt .88	5	602	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	24	FedPap 1.80	5	123	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FPap pf 1.20		22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	FSignl .60a	6	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	[illegible]	FedDSt 1.56	13	543	[illegible]	47	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	[illegible]	Ferro 1.10	9	128	32	[illegible]	32	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fibrebd Cp		48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FidFin .64e	5	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
31¾	26	FidelUn 2.40	7	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	¼
22¾	15	FieldcrMil 1	5	22	18	18	18 +	⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Filtrol Cp	5	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	FinSanB .28	5	10	14	[illegible]	14 +	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FinlFed .25r	5	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
26	[illegible]	Firestn 1.10	9	213	[illegible]	23	23 —	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FstChar .61t	7	60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FstChic .96	8	128	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FstInBn 1.10	13	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	FstMiss .36	7	110	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	[illegible]	FstNBo 1.88	8	52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FstPa 1.32	11	98	[illegible]	15	15 —	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FstPa Mtg		16	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FstUnRl .96	13	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
33	[illegible]	FWisCp 1.76	8	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	FstVaBk .45	7	39	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FischM 1.10	10	28	38	30	30	
12	[illegible]	FishFds .40	6	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FishrSci .28	8	38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	14	FleetEnt .43	29	100	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fleming .80	8	16	16	[illegible]	16	
[illegible]	[illegible]	FlexiVan .20	27	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	16	Flintkot 1.16	9	30	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	25	Flin pfB 2.25		3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	FlaE Coast	9	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	[illegible]	FlaGas 1	7	145	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FlaPwL 1.56	7	869	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FlaPow 2.10	7	84	[illegible]	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	30	FluorCp .80	12	262	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
104	[illegible]	FluorpfB 3		5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FdFair .22		14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FooteCB .90	7	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FordM 3.20	8	676	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	ForMcK .92	6	150	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FMK pf 1.60		31	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FtDear 1.24		24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FtHowP .64	11	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FosWh 1.10b	8	66	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Foxboro .88	11	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FrnklnM .60	14	52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	FreepM 1.60	13	115	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	[illegible]	Fruehf 1.90	10	89	[illegible]	26	26	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fuqua Ind.05e		87	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

G

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
[illegible]	[illegible]	GAFCp .60	8	110	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	GAFpf 1.20		31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GATX 1.80	10	83	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	4	GCA Corp	31	47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GFBusn .32	17	47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gable Ind		13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GamSk 1.40	5	53	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GamS pf1.60		4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GamS pf1.75		19	29	29	29 +	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gannett	18	163	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GardDen .76	16	37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GarlInk 1.64		6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GasSvc 1.20	9	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gateway In	3	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gemini Cap		19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gemin 1.20a		5	[illegible]	14	14 —	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GAInv 1.06e		4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GenAmOil 1	14	41	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GenBanc .80		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	GnCable .72	8	234	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GCinma .54	8	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Develpt	4	25	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	
65	[illegible]	Gen Dynam	7	256	[illegible]	57	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	46	GenEl 1.60	15	1241	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GnFood 1.50	10	1374	31	30	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GnGth 1.27e	18	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GenHost .63	4	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	GenInst .22t	34	120	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GnInstr pf 3		1	34	34	34 +	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GenMed .20	9	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GenMills .76	16	136	33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GnMot 2.90e	10	1007	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	63	GnMotpf 5		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	5	GenPort Inc	34	149	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	GPubUt 1.68	10	379	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GenRefr .40	6	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	GnSignal .84	15	42	51	[illegible]	51 +	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Steel	5	3	5	[illegible]	5	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GTel El 1.80	9	623	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GTelEl pf2.50		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GTelEl pf92.48		18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GTFl pf 1.30		z63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	18	GTire 1.10b	6	230	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	Genesco Inc		20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GenuPts .76	19	73	[illegible]	37	37 —	1
[illegible]	43	GeoPac 1.20	25	154	[illegible]	49	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GeorPac wi		10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GaPw pf2.75		13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
80	[illegible]	GaPw pf7.72		z190	76	[illegible]	76 +	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gerber 1.20	9	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	152	GettyOil 2e	11	74	[illegible]	[illegible]	172 +	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	GettO pf1.20		3	17	17	17	
[illegible]	[illegible]	GiantPC .82	8	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	Gibr Fin	6	95	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GiddLew .40	7	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gillette 1.50	12	277	[illegible]	32	[illegible]	
13	[illegible]	Ginos Inc	6	53	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GleasW .07e		12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Global Mar	22	38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GlobeUn 1a	5	10	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	GoldW Fin	6	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	½
[illegible]	[illegible]	GodW pf .78		17	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	
[illegible]	18	Goodrh 1.12	14	144	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
83	77	Gdrch pf7.85		z30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Goodyr 1.10	10	392	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GorJwlA .32	6	x2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gouldin 1.36	10	260	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	[illegible]	Gould pf1.35		180	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Grace 1.70	6	259	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Grainger .56	21	44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GrandUn 1	8	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Granitvl .80	5	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	GrayDrg .60	5	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	GtAtlPac		25	254	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GtLkD 1.20a	6	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GtNoir 1.25e	12	12	16	[illegible]	16 +	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GtNorNek 1	8	123	[illegible]	[illegible]	29 +	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GtWnFin .50	9	151	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GtWest Unit	2	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	GtWn pf 1.88		19	[illegible]	18	18 —	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GrGiant 1.08	17	39	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	13	Greyh 1.04a	8	171	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Greyhnd wt		15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Grolier Inc		8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	14	Grumm .80	5	37	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Guardin .30	11	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	1	Guard Mtg		81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	21	GlfWn .60b	5	297	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GulfW wt		26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	GlfWInd wt		122	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	76	GlfWpf 3.87		2	93	93	93 —	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GlfW pf 2.50		9	44	[illegible]	44 —	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GlfLfHld .56	8	113	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	GulfMtg Rlt		6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	GulfOil 1.70	7	756	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GulfResrc	6	64	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	19	GlfR pfB 1.30		9	[illegible]	20	20 —	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	GlfStUt 1.12	8	27	[illegible]	13	[illegible]	
[illegible]	55	GlfSU pf5.08		z50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gulton Ind	8	39	[illegible]	5	5	

H

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
[illegible]	[illegible]	HMW Ind	5	38	4	[illegible]	4	[illegible]
36	[illegible]	HackW 2.80	7	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	HallFB .60	11	38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	½
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hallibrtn .56	15	372	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	HamrlP 1.20	7	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hammond	17	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	HanJSec 1.47e		7	[illegible]	[illegible]	17 +	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	HanJInv 1.32e		12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	5	Handlmn .40	12	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	HandyHar 1	5	10	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	HanesCp 1	6	33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hanna 1.60	12	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	HarBrJ 1.32	7	44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hardees	12	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Harnishf .80	6	72	[illegible]	[illegible]	21 —	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Harrah .30a	8	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	HarrBk 1.50	7	70	37	[illegible]	37 +	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Harris 1.40	13	80	[illegible]	51	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Harsco 1.30b	6	11	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	HartSMx .40	10	55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	HarteHk .45	13	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	HattSe 1.44a		6	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	20	HawllEl 1.76	8	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	HayesAlb 1b	8	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hazeltine	7	146	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hecks .12	9	38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	9	HeilmBr .52	9	4	[illegible]	15	15 —	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	HeinzH 1.36	10	318	[illegible]	[illegible]	50 —	[illegible]
32	[illegible]	Heinz pf 1.70		12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Helene Curt	7	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	HellerInt .92	9	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	HelmerP .35	10	69	42	[illegible]	42 +	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	HemInc .66e		2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
38	[illegible]	Hercules .80	29	329	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	HershyFd 1	8	9	[illegible]	26	26	
[illegible]	13	Hesston	5	149	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hestn pf 1.60		59	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Heublin 1.70	16	779	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	HewlPk .30	36	349	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	High Voltg	17	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	[illegible]	Hillenbd .78	9	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	15	HiltonHtl .70	10	225	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	[illegible]	Hobart .92	13	20	26	[illegible]	26	
[illegible]	[illegible]	HoernW .93	8	253	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	HoffEle .86e	7	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
20	[illegible]	Holiday .43	14	392	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	21	HlidyA 1.79t		15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	HollyS 3.40a		6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Homestk 1a	17	298	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Honywll 1.40	13	263	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	21	HoovBll 1.50	8	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Horizon Cp		4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	HospAff .24b	7	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 +	
[illegible]	[illegible]	HospCpA .32	10	96	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	HostIntl .40		64	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Houdail .80b	6	33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	HougMif .72	6	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	HousFab .28	16	56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	HousF 1.10	7	166	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	HouF pf 2.37		22	43	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	HouF pf 2.50		7	33	[illegible]	[illegible]	
25	[illegible]	HousLP 1.56	7	1969	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	HousNG .40	13	101	[illegible]	35	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	HowJohn .28	10	205	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hubbrd 1.20		13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	HudsnA .80	23	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	HughHat .40	7	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	HughsTl .48	14	261	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Humana .40	9	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	HuntCh .30	17	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	HuttnEF .40	5	38	[illegible]	[illegible]	17 —	[illegible]
[illegible]	12	Huyck .63	17	47	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	Hydrmtl .36	6	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
[illegible]	[illegible]	ICInds 1.20	7	65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	ICInd pf 3.50		9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
93	75	ICInds pf 6		5	99	90	90	
[illegible]	3	ICN Pharm	20	69	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	IDS Rlty		14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41	[illegible]	INACp 2.10	16	131	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	INAIn 1.59a		5	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	IUIntl .90	7	158	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	[illegible]	IUInt A		8	30	39	39 +	[illegible]
[illegible]	26	IdahoP 2.16	11	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	IdealBa 1.20	8	69	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	58	Ideal pf 4.75			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	IdeaToy .32b	6	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	22	IllPowr 2.20	9	125	24	[illegible]	24 +	[illegible]
30	21	ITW .56	19	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	ImplCpA .24	5	87	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	INCO 1.40a	17	327	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Income Cap		6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	102	IndiM pf 12		z150	112	111	111	
[illegible]	[illegible]	IndiGas 2.12	7	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	20	IndplPL 1.92	9	66	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	IndlNat 1.20	10	18	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Inexco Oil	33	1040	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	70	IngerR 2.88	13	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	IngR pf 2.35		44	[illegible]	[illegible]	55	
34	29	Inlnd Con	7	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	41	InlndStl 2.40	14	207	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Inmont .50	7	274	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Insilco .76	7	63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Inspir Copp		2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Instit InvTr		6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	7	Integon .32	6	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Interco 1.66	8	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Intercti Div	3	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Interlak 2.20	6	3	[illegible]	40	40	
[illegible]	[illegible]	IBM 7	18	561	[illegible]	272	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	IntFlavF .32	33	660	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	IntHarv 1.70	20	198	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	IntMinC 2.40	4	819	[illegible]	36	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	IntMinr pf 4		1	46	46	46	
[illegible]	[illegible]	IntMng .30e	10	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	[illegible]	IntMultI 1.50	7	41	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	IntPaper 2	11	241	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	IntRectif .15		25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	IntTT 1.60	9	754	29	[illegible]	29	
[illegible]	44	IntTT pfH 4		6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	IntTT pfJ 4		2	51	51	51	
[illegible]	[illegible]	IntTT pfK 4		19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
57	47	IntTT pfO 5		3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	ITT pfN 2.25		62	[illegible]	35	35 —	[illegible]
57	[illegible]	ITTpfI 4.50		5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Intrpce 1.45	7	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
27	[illegible]	IntrpGp 1.20	7	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	IntrsBrd .30	4	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	IntrsPw 1.45	9	37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	IntrstUn .24	6	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	[illegible]	IowaBf .30b	3	58	[illegible]	31	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	IowaEl 1.40	9	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	IowaIlG 1.72	9	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	IowaPwLt 2	8	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	[illegible]	IowaPS 1.72	8	16	20	[illegible]	20 +	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ipco Hosp	13	43	[illegible]	4	4 —	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Itek Corp		84	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	ItelCorp .20	9	110	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

J - K

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
[illegible]	[illegible]	JamesF .50	11	105	18	18	18 —	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jantzen .80	6	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	JapanF .71e		225	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	JeffPilot .52	12	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
121	[illegible]	JeC pf 12.52		z50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	JewelC 1.20	9	84	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jewelcor	11	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	33	JhnMan 1.40	12	236	[illegible]	36	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	JohnsonJn 1	26	285	87	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	JohnCon .90	9	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	JonLogn .50	7	88	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
55	51	JonLaupf 5		z280	55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jorgen 1.20	5	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jostens 1b	9	41	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	JoyMfg 1.18	11	33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	29	KLM Airlin		13	[illegible]	45	45 +	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	KaisrAl 1.20	11	67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
74	57	Kai 57pf 4.75		2	[illegible]	72	72 —	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kai 59pf 4.75		1	75	75	75 +	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kai 66pf 4.75		2	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9	[illegible]	KaisCem .50	13	17	9	[illegible]	9	
[illegible]	[illegible]	KalCe pf1.37		2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	24	KalCe pf2.50		5	29	29	29	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kane Mil .24	5	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kaneb .92b	8	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	25	KCtyPL 2.36	8	44	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	KCSouin 1r	6	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	18	KanGEl 1.68	6	16	[illegible]	19	19	
17	[illegible]	KanNt 1.52B	3	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	KanPLt 1.60	7	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	3	Katy Ind		32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Katy pfB 1.46		5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kaufm Brd	47	386	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kauf pf 1.50		3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	KawecBl Bri		7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	KeenaCp .20	6	35	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Keller .28	6	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	20	Kellogg 1	16	212	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12	Kelwood .88	6	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	20	Kenmtl .84	11	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kennect .80e	94	266	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	20	KyUtl 1.84	6	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
22	13	KerrGs .40	7	79	[illegible]	[illegible]	20 —	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	KerrM 1.25	15	173	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	KeystCon 1a	6	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kiddelv 1	7	19	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	
[illegible]	43	KiddepfC 4		5	[illegible]	49	49	
[illegible]	[illegible]	KimbCl 1.50	9	242	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	KingDSt .58	7	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	KirschCo .98	13	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	KnigtRid .40	16	33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	Koehring .15e	5	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Koppers 1.60	11	75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Koracro Ind	5	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kraftco 2.12	9	127	[illegible]	[illegible]	45 —	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	KresgeS .32	29	734	[illegible]	37	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10	Kroehler Mf		14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kroger 1.36	8	82	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kysor .40	41	4	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	

L

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
[illegible]	[illegible]	LFE Cp	18	7	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	LFE pf .50		3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	LTV Corp		169	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
51	[illegible]	LTVCp pf 5		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	LacGas 1.66	9	11	19	19	19 +	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	LamsSes .14		26	15	[illegible]	15 +	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	LaneBry .80	6	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	LawtorCh .34	23	87	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	LearSieg .32	7	126	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	LearS pf2.25		7	32	[illegible]	32 +	[illegible]
34	[illegible]	Leasway .80	10	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	LeedsN .50	9	78	20	[illegible]	20 +	[illegible]
[illegible]	12	Leesona .75	7	5	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	LehPCl .80	41	167	[illegible]	17	17	
2	[illegible]	LehVal Ind		19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
16	[illegible]	LVIn pf 1.50		1	14	14	14 —	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lehmn .94e		135	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lennar Crp		9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lenox .84	10	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	LeeFay .40b	6	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	LevFd Cap		40	[illegible]	11	11 +	[illegible]
[illegible]	12	LevFIn .75a		1	13	13	13	
[illegible]	[illegible]	LeviStra 1	5	69	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	21	LevlSt wi		7	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	4	Levitz Furn	58	253	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	LOF 1.50	8	90	[illegible]	31	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	LOF pf 4.75		2	[illegible]	66	[illegible]	1
17	[illegible]	Librty Co.52	7	38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Librty Loan		4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	LiggtGp 2.50	8	63	[illegible]	34	34 —	[illegible]
60	45	LillyEli 1.30	29	282	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	24	LincNat 1.68	12	190	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	
60	48	LincNtpf 3		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	LincPl 1.68A		7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lionel Corp	7	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Littonln .18t	17	236	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	9	Littnpic pfc		9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Litton pfB 2		6	[illegible]	20	20	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lockhd Airc	3	214	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	21	Loews 1.20	6	37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	6	LomaFin .40	7	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	LomM 1.60e	18	32	13	[illegible]	13 —	[illegible]
[illegible]	14	LoneStInd 1	9	51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	[illegible]	LngIsLt 1.56	7	155	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	70	LILpf 5.75		4	77	77	77	
[illegible]	112	LIL pfW 13		z4460	[illegible]	119	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	LIL pfO 2.47		6	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Longs Drug	22	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Loral Corp	8	31	14	[illegible]	14	
38	22	LaLand 1.20	15	315	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	12	LaPacif .20b	14	196	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	[illegible]	LouisGs 1.88	8	47	[illegible]	24	24	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lowenst .60		31	16	[illegible]	16	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lubrizol 1	18	59	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	LuckyS .68b	12	512	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	Ludlow .40		6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	22	LukenSt 1.60	8	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	LykesCp 1	5	148	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lykes pf2.50		30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

M

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
[illegible]	[illegible]	MCAInc 1	5	67	33	32	32	
[illegible]	[illegible]	MEI Cp	7	45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	MGICIn .18		572	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12	[illegible]	MacAP .40b	6	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	MacDonal	6	51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Macke .30	10	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Macmill .25	6	75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
17	[illegible]	Mcmi pf 1.20		2	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Macy 1.20	7	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	MadisFd .60		45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	4	MadSq Gar	8	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	MagicCf .32	25	51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mallory 1	41	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	MalHyde .56	12	1	24	24	24	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Manhin .05e	5	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	29	MfrHan 1.80	9	83	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	MAPCO .90	15	161	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Marathn Mf	3	37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	MarathnO 2	12	253	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Marcmt .56	8	173	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	MarMid .80		111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	MarionL .32	12	127	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Marley 1	12	5	[illegible]	55	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Marotte .40a	14	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Marriot .25t	18	351	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	MrshMcL 2	18	119	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	MarshF 1.24	9	39	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	MartMa 1.40	9	236	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	17	MrtdCup .60	8	32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	MascoCp .28	16	279	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mascrfte .34	16	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	MasM 1.17e	10	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	MassyFer 1	6	111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	MasCp 1.60		40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	MasInc .98e		51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	MatsuE .28r	18	147	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mattel Inc	7	109	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
33	[illegible]	May DStr1.12	11	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
30	[illegible]	MayerOsc 1	18	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mays JW	16	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
39	[illegible]	Maytg 1.38a	14	55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	McCord .34	6	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	McDermot 1	5	169	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
66	[illegible]	McDnld .02e	25	314	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	McDonD .44	9	146	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
32	[illegible]	McGEd 1.38	14	157	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
17	[illegible]	McGrwH .64	10	1100	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	
28	[illegible]	MGH pf 1.20		5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	McKee .90	7	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	McLean .93	18	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	McLean wi		6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	McLoul 1.60	15	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

(Continued on next page.)

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

July 8, 1976

BNDE

$40,000,000

Banque Nationale pour le Développement Economique

Medium-Term Loan

Guaranteed by

The Kingdom of Morocco

Managed by

First Boston (Europe) Limited — Chemical Bank

co-managed by

Bank of Montreal — Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

and provided by

Chemical Bank — Bank of Montreal — Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York — Mellon Bank, N.A.

World Banking Corporation S.A. Luxembourg —WOBACO— — Banque Nationale de Paris — European Arab Bank (Brussels) S.A.

First National Bank in Dallas Paris Branch — First Pennsylvania Bank N.A. — Bank of Scotland

The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company — Banque Marocaine du Commerce Extérieur Agence de Paris — Crédit Chimique

The Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C. — Toronto Dominion Bank

Agent Bank:

Chemical Bank

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$30,000,000

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez

Floating Rate Notes Due 1981

Principal and interest are payable in United States dollars in New York City or in certain cities outside the United States without deduction or withholding for or on account of French withholding taxes, as set forth in the Offering Circular.

MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL — BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL Limited — BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. International Limited

MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. Limited — ALAHLI BANK OF KUWAIT (K.S.C.) — ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
A.E. AMES & CO. Limited — ANDRESENS BANK A/S — ARAB FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS COMPANY S.A.K.
BACHE HALSEY STUART INC. — JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL Limited — BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA
BANCA DEL GOTTARDO — BANCA DELLA SVIZZERA ITALIANA — BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO
BANCO DI ROMA — BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL — BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (OVERSEAS) Limited
THE BANK OF KUWAIT AND THE MIDDLE EAST (K.S.C.) — BANK LEU INTERNATIONAL LTD.
THE BANK OF TOKYO (HOLLAND) N.V. — BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)
BANQUE DU BENELUX S.A. — BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A. — BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE LIBANO FRANCAISE (FRANCE) — BANQUE LOUIS-DREYFUS — BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET — BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG — BANQUE ROTHSCHILD — BANQUE DE SUEZ LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE DE SUEZ NEDERLAND NV — BANQUE WORMS — BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited — H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V.
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK — BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK — BERGEN BANK — BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK
BREISACH PINSCHOF SCHOELLER Bankkommanditgesellschaft — BROWN HARRIMAN & INTERNATIONAL BANKS LTD.
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POPULAIRES — CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS
CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE — CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited
COMPAGNIA FINANZIARIA INTERMOBILIARE S.p.A. — CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS Limited — COUNTY BANK Limited — CREDIT CHIMIQUE
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE — CREDIT FONCIER DE MONACO — CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL — CREDIT LYONNAIS — CREDIT DU NORD — CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN
CREDITO ITALIANO — RICHARD DAUS & CO. BANKIERS vormals Hans W. Petersen — DELBRUECK & CO. — DEN DANSKE BANK af 1871 Aktieselskab
DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK — THE DEVELOPMENT BANK OF SINGAPORE Limited — DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft
EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY Limited — EUROTRADING Limited — FINACOR — FIRST CHICAGO Limited — ROBERT FLEMING & CO. Limited
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN Aktiengesellschaft — GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.
HAMBROS BANK Limited — HESSISCHE LANDESBANK —GIROZENTRALE— — HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited — E.F. HUTTON & CO. N.V.
IBJ INTERNATIONAL Limited — INDOSUEZ ASIA LTD. — INTERUNION—BANQUE — ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO
JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY Limited — KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL Limited — KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited
KREDIETBANK N.V. — KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL — KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)
KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY S.A.K. "KIFCO" — KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K.
KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.) — LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., Limited
LONDON MULTINATIONAL BANK (UNDERWRITERS) Limited — MANUFACTURERS HANOVER Limited
MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO. — B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO. — MITSUBISHI BANK (EUROPE) S.A.
SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. Limited — THE NATIONAL BANK OF KUWAIT S.A.K.
NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V. — NEDERLANDSE CREDIETBANK N.V. — NESBITT, THOMSON Limited
NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE. — ORION BANK Limited
PETERBROECK, VAN CAMPENHOUT, KEMPEN S.A. — RABOMERICA INTERNATIONAL BANK N.V.
N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited — SAUDI ARABIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY INC. — J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. Limited
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN — SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. Incorporated
SOCIETA FINANZIARIA ASSICURATIVA (SOFIAS) (R.A.S. GROUP) — SOCIETE CENTRALE DE BANQUE
SOCIETE DE FINANCEMENT INTERNATIONAL DE LA COMPAGNIE DE SUEZ—SOFIS S.A. — SOCIETE GENERALE
SOCIETE LYONNAISE DE DEPOTS ET DE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL — SOCIETE SEQUANAISE DE BANQUE
STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO. — SUEZ AMERICAN CORPORATION — SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited — TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK OVERSEAS INC.
TRADITION SECURITIES Limited — TRIDENT INTERNATIONAL FINANCE Limited — TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT
UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANCAISES—U.B.A.F. — UNITED OVERSEAS BANK S.A. GENEVA
VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft — J. VONTOBEL & CO. — S.G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
WARDLEY Limited — WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — WOOD GUNDY Limited

July 26, 1976

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هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading, July 23—Closing Prices

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	1½	McNeil .80	11	7	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	¼
	½	Mead Corp	7	836	19½	19	19⅝+	⅛
	¾	Mea pf2.80		6	51	50	51 +	1½
		Medusa 1.40	8	41	25¼	25	25 —	⅛
	⅝	Melville .88	12	202	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
	⅜	Menasc .50r	4	10	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
	¾	MercStr .80	9	5	50⅞	50¼	50½—	⅛
		Merck 1.40	22	648	70⅜	69⅛	69⅞+	⅛
	½	Meredith .70	5	18	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
	½	MerrLyn .88	9	467	25⅞	25⅛	25½	
		MesaPet .10	23	466	30	29½	29⅞+	⅛
	½	MesP pf 1.50		85	33⅝	32⅝	32⅞—	⅛
		Mesabi 1.10e	7	268	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞+	⅜
	⅜	MestaMch .90e	11	5	24½	23⅞	24⅛	
	½	MGM 1r	7	44	14	13¾	13¾—	⅛
		Metrom .80	11	98	29½	29⅛	29¼	
	½	MetE pf 3.90		z100	39½	39⅛	39½	
	⅜	MeE pf 8.12		z10	80	80	80 —	1
	½	MichGs 1.10	6	6	12⅛	11⅞	12 +	⅛
	½	MichTube 1	6	13	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
	¾	MhWi pf2.67		10	28	27¼	27⅛	
	¾	Microwave	13	9	21	20¾	20¾	
	½	MidCn 1.12	8	19	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
	⅜	MidSUt 1.32	8	713	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
	⅜	MidInd Mtg		15	1¾	1½	1½+	⅛
	⅜	MidlRo 1.40	7	37	25¼	25¼	25¼	
	¾	MilesLb 1.28	9	48	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
		Milgo Elect	12	44	18⅞	18⅛	18¼	
	⅜	MiltBrad .44	8	24	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
	⅜	MinMM 1.45	25	554	60⅞	59	59⅞+	1⅛
	⅜	MinnPL 1.66	7	17	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
	⅜	MirroAl .96	8	13	12¾	12½	12½—	⅛
		MissnEq .28	10	16	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
	⅝	MPacC 1.40	6	1321	33¼	32¾	32⅞	
	½	MoPICe 1.68	7	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
	¼	MoPSV .84b	6	4	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
	¼	MoPS pf2.44		3	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
	½	Mobil 3.40	7	463	59⅞	59⅛	59⅝+	⅛
	¼	Mobile Horn		14	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
	⅜	Mohasco .90	8	16	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
		Mohk Data	28	145	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
	¼	MohkR 1.20	5	5	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
		Molycorp 1	14	28	35⅞	35	35⅞+	⅛
		Monrh 1.20a	5	2	23⅞	23½	23½	
	⅜	Monogr .20	7	34	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
	⅜	MonrEq .20	23	48	9	8¾	8⅞	
		Monsan 2.80	9	235	92	91⅛	91⅞+	¾
	½	MonDU 2.20	7	6	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
	½	MonPw 1.80	8	54	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	
	½	MontSt 1.80a		61	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞—	¼
	½	MONY .81a	11	46	9⅛	9⅛	9½	
	½	MooreMcC 1	6	72	54⅞	53⅞	53⅞	
	½	Morgan 1.80	12	322	59⅞	59	59 +	⅛
	⅝	MorrisKnu 1	5	13	19⅝	19½	19½—	⅛
	⅝	MorseS wi.30	5	22	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
	⅜	MtgeTr Am		20	3⅝	3½	3½	
	⅜	MorNor .88		76	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛
	½	Motorola .70	31	155	55⅞	55⅜	55⅜+	⅛
	¾	MtFuel 2	12	37	43⅞	42	42⅞+	1⅛
		MtStTel 1.68	9	15	22¼	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
		Munford .40	6	46	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
	⅛	Munfd pf .40		5	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
	¼	Monsng 1.08	7	36	16½	15¾	15¾—	1⅛
	¾	MurphC 1.28	8	15	19¾	19½	19¾+	⅛
	⅜	MurpOil .60	7	27	23⅞	23	23⅞+	½
	¾	MurryOh 7.20	7	22	19½	19	19½+	⅜
	¼	MutlOm 1.32		6	15½	15⅛	15½	
		MyersL .40		8	8⅞	8¾	8⅞+	⅛
		N						
	⅝	NCRCp .72	14	661	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛+	⅝
	⅝	NLInd 1	11	312	20⅞	20¼	20⅝+	⅛
	⅝	NLTCp .64	7	119	21½	21¼	21¼—	⅛
		NVF 2.45t	10	40	10⅞	10	10⅛	
	½	Nabisco 2.40	10	45	42½	42	42⅛	
	½	NalcoCh .80	19	60	34½	33⅞	34⅛+	¾
	⅜	NarcoSci .60	7	13	12¼	12	12⅛+	⅛
	⅝	NashuaC .60	29	83	16⅛	16⅛	16¼—	⅛
		NatAirl .50	529	33	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	¼
	⅜	NAvia .47e		12	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜+	⅜
	½	NatCan .57	7	90	16⅞	16¼	16¼	
		NCan pf1.50		4	29	29	29	
		NtlChem .48	15	973	24¼	23⅞	24	
		NatCity Lin		13	6	6	6	
	⅝	NatDet 2.72	6	16	49⅛	49	49⅞+	⅛
	⅝	NatDist 1.40	9	140	26¼	25⅞	26	
		NatFuel 2.16	8	11	23⅞	23¼	23⅛—	¼
	⅝	NatFuel pf2.30		117	25	25	25	
	⅜	NatGyp 1.05	10	109	14⅞	14¼	14⅞+	⅛
	⅜	Nat Homes		26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	⅜	NatInd .30	4	29	7⅞	7¼	7¼	
	⅜	Nt MedCare.03e	22	704	18¼	17¾	17¾—	¼
		NMedEl .28b	5	3	10⅞	10½	10½—	⅛
	⅜	NatPrsto	10	85	48⅛	47½	47⅛+	⅛
		Nat Service	30	929	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛—	⅛
	⅝	NSvcInd .78	8	7	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
	⅝	NStand .96	8	32	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
	⅝	NStarch .88	16	2	53	53	53 —	⅛
	⅝	NatlSH 2.50	20	88	49⅞	49⅛	49⅛+	¼
	⅝	Natoma 1.20	9	124	25¼	24⅞	25¼+	⅛
	⅝	Neptune .60	8	29	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
	⅝	NevPw 1.60	6	33	20	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
	5½	NevP pf1.60		z500	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
24	21⅜	NevP pf 2.30		z170	23½	23½	23½+	⅛
21⅜	19	NEngEl 1.86	9	37	21⅛	20⅞	21	
14½	12⅝	NEnGE 1.32	8	34	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
29¾	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76		6	28⅛	28⅛	28½+	⅛
30¼	25⅛	NEngT 2.36	11	9	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅜
28½	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	38	27	26⅞	26⅞	
24⅛	21	NYSE pf2.12		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
15⅛	11	Newhall .46	10	21	14⅛	14⅛	14½—	⅛
31	23	Newmt 1.60	16	83	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝+	⅛
14¼	12½	NiaMP 1.24	6	163	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
39	31¼	NiaMpf 3.40		z100	35½	35½	35½+	2
39½	33⅜	NiaMpf 3.60		z80	37	37	37	
52½	44¾	NiaMpf 4.85		z10	49	49	49 —	1½
107½	95½	NiMpf 10.60		z30	105	105	105	
81½	72	NiaM pf 7.72		z100	76¾	76½	76¾+	⅛
14	11½	NiagShre .95e		21	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞—	⅛
25⅛	22⅞	Nicor 2.12	7	33	25⅛	25	25 —	⅛
84¼	63⅝	NorflkWn 5	9	46	82⅞	83⅛	83⅛—	⅛
19⅝	14½	Norlin 1.25	5	5	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
45⅛	22⅝	Norris 1.40	7	43	39⅞	39	39¼	
49⅞	33	NoACoal .90	9	4	43	42½	42½—	⅛
8¼	4½	NoAmMt .60a	21	69	5	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
4	2⅜	NoCAir .10e	8	1437	4⅛	4	4 +	⅛
1¾	13-16	NoCeAir wt		43	1⅛	1⅛	1½	
11	9⅞	NoestUt 1.02	8	342	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
17⅛	16	NIndPS 1.40	8	74	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
53	33⅞	NorNGs 2.08	7	146	47½	47	47⅛+	⅛
28⅛	23½	NoStPw 1.94	9	153	26½	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
51	44	NSPw pf4.08		z1500	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞—	4⅜
79½	75	NSPw pf6.80		z30	78	78	78	
118	107½	NSP pf 10.36		z400	112½	112½	112½	
103	95½	NSPw pf8.80		z1050	100½	100	100	
42¼	25½	NorTel .60	15	153	38½	38	38 —	⅛
6	3⅛	Northgate E	35	42	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
46	22⅛	Northrp 1.40	9	85	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛	
35⅞	23	NwstAirl .45	17	1364	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛—	⅜
54	43¼	NwtBnc 1.70	11	240	53⅞	52⅞	53¼+	⅛
30⅛	24⅝	NwtEnrgy 2	5	66	29⅛	29	29⅛+	⅛
30⅛	24⅝	NwtEnr cf 2	5	2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞+	⅛
49¼	32¼	NwtInd 2.25	4	113	47	46½	46⅞+	⅛
26⅞	14½	NwstInd wt		14	24	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
111½	73	NwtIn pf4.20			104	104	104 +	½
26⅛	24¾	NwtP pf 2.50		1	25	25	25 —	⅛
12	9½	NwtMutL 1e	15	29	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
36⅛	28½	NwtStW 1.20	20	1	33½	33¼	33¼	
37	25¼	Norton 1.70	8	6	35½	35	35	
24¼	17⅜	NorSim .50b	10	208	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	
54	39½	NortS pf 1.60		2	45½	45½	45½+	⅛
31	14½	NucorCp .32	7	3	27	27	27	
		O						
15⅛	9⅛	OKCCp .80	6	734	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
12½	7¼	OakInd .40	16	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	OakiteP .92	9	3	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞+	⅛
18¾	13⅛	OccidPet 1	13	3706	19⅛	18⅞	19 +	⅛
8⅞	5⅞	OccidPet wt		283	8¾	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
30⅞	26⅛	OccIP pf2.16		7	31⅛	30⅞	31⅞+	1⅜
68½	46	OccIP pf3.60		54	62⅛	59½	62¼+	2½
59⅞	47⅜	OccidPf pf 4		19	61	59⅞	61 +	1½
24⅞	20⅞	OccIP pf2.50		32	24⅛	24	24 —	⅛
24	15⅞	Ogden 1.20	5	44	22⅝	22	22 —	⅛
19⅛	16⅜	OhioEd 7.66	9	157	18	17¾	17¾—	⅛
45	39½	OhEd pf 3.90		z10	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞—	⅜
51½	44¾	OhEd pf 4.40		z10	48⅛	48¾	48⅞—	¼
78½	70	OhEd pf 7.24		z300	76½	76½	76½	
90	80	OhEd pf 8.70		z200	84	84	84	
111½	102¾	OhE pf 10.48		z140	105	104½	104½—	½
125	112½	OhP pfA 14		z100	124	124	124	
125¼	116	OhPw pf 14		z180	125	124	124	
23½	17¼	OklaGE 1.44	10	66	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
9-64	3-32	OklaGE rt		3651	7-64	7-64	7-64	
16⅛	10	OkIGE pf .80		z440	10⅞	10	10 —	⅛
30½	23¼	OklaNG 1.80	7	36	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
45⅛	30⅛	OlinCp 1.32	7	19	40⅞	40	40⅛—	⅛
36⅝	26⅛	Olinkraft 1	10	139	32⅞	32⅛	32¼+	⅛
14	9¼	Omark .60	6	15	12⅞	12	12 —	⅛
13⅛	9	Oneida .76	8	118	15⅞	14½	15 +	1¾
16¼	12¼	Opelika 1	4	10	16	16	16	
15⅛	13	OranRk 1.28	8	13	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
15⅛	9½	Orange .18b	10	67	10⅞	10⅛	10¼	
36½	25¾	OutMar 1.40	9	32	30½	30	30⅛+	½
19½	12⅞	OutletCo .80	5	15	16	16	16 +	⅛
19¼	10⅞	OverSh .20b	4	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	¼
59½	42	OwensCng 1	13	102	53⅛	52¾	53⅛+	⅜
63¼	51¾	OwenIll 1.88	8	35	59	58⅞	58⅞+	⅛
98	3½	OwnIl pf4.75		1	89	89	89 +	1
25⅝	16⅛	OxfrdInd .68	5	5	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
		P - Q						
7⅛	5⅝	PNBMR .40	19	31	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
56⅛	35	PPGInd 2	8	156	52¾	51⅛	52	
9¼	5½	PSA Inc		16	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
14⅛	12½	PacAS 1.20a		14	13¼	13	13¼	
23¼	20	PacGas 1.88	8	435	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛+	½
18⅝	16⅝	PacLtg 1.68	8	62	17⅛	17½	17⅝	
33⅝	26⅝	PacLm 1.20	15	26	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞+	⅛
33¼	25⅞	PacPetrl .80	10	19	29⅝	29¼	29¼	
22⅛	20	PacPw 1.70	10	83	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
16½	13⅝	PacTT 1.20	8	81	15⅝	15	15⅛	
9⅞	8⅞	PacTIn .80	9	4	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	
12⅛	7	PainalV .30e	4	182	7⅜	7⅛	7½—	¼
8⅛	4⅝	PaintBc .30	5	12	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5⅜	Pamida .10e	7	28	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
7⅞	5⅛	PanAm Air		1105	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
38⅛	29⅝	PanEP 2.10	8	140	38⅞	37⅛	38⅝+	⅛
15⅝	8	Paprcft .66b	7	34	14⅛	13⅛	13⅝—	⅜
16¾	12½	Pargasinc 1	12	14	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
29⅞	17⅝	PParker Drill	7	71	28½	28	28⅞+	⅛
35⅞	27¾	ParHan 1.20	11	73	34¼	33⅞	34⅛—	¼
16½	11⅜	ParkPen .40	9	142	15⅞	15¼	15¼	
13½	7⅛	PatrkP .86t	7	214	13⅛	12¾	13⅛+	⅛
23⅛	16½	Paylsnw .40	9	4	19¾	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
19⅞	14⅛	PeabGa .12e	11	57	18	17¾	18	
6⅞	4⅝	PenDix .24b		11	5⅛	5¼	5¼+	⅛
60¾	49½	Penney 1.28	14	634	50⅞	50	50¼+	⅛
68⅛	48½	PaCo pf 5.62			63	63	63 +	½
21⅝	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	8	50	20⅞	20½	20⅞+	⅜
53	47	PaPL pf 4.50		z320	49½	48½	49½+	1
100⅞	100	PaPL pf 9.24		z10	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	
112	102½	PaPLt pf 11		z400	111⅛	111	111 —	⅛
125⅛	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z80	123	123	123 +	1
37⅞	27⅜	Pennwlt 1.60	10	32	35¼	35	35 +	⅝
56¾	42	Penwl pf2.50		3	52½	52	52½+	1
34¾	19⅛	Pennzol 1.32	1	367	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛+	¼
90⅛	76	Pennz pfB 8		z60	84	84	84 +	
8⅝	5⅛	PeopDrg .20		16	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
38⅛	34¾	PeopleGas 3	7	128	38⅛	38	38⅛+	⅛
80⅝	69⅞	PepsiCo 2	16	185	80⅞	79¾	80⅛+	⅛
27½	18⅞	PerkElm .30	22	30	23⅛	22⅞	23 +	⅛
29⅛	22⅞	PetInc 1.60	8	72	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞+	⅛
16½	13⅛	PetInc pf .80		1	16	16	16	
16⅞	13⅞	PetInc pf 1		5	16¼	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
16⅞	11½	PeterPl .80a	9	3	12	12	12 —	⅛
80	63⅞	PetrlaSt 1.60	15	46	65	65	65	
26	19½	Petrplan .60	8	77	22½	21⅞	22½+	½
25⅛	20¼	PetrIm 2.55e		14	24⅞	24⅛	24½	
31	25½	Pfizer .84	13	709	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞+	⅛
45¾	36¼	PhelpD 2.20	21	117	44⅞	43½	43½—	½
17⅛	14⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	9	184	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
40⅜	36	PhilE pf 3.80		z100	38½	38½	38½	
47	39¼	PhilE pf 4.40		z40	44½	44½	44½	
90¾	78	PhilE pf 8.75		z10	86	86	86 +	1
80	66½	PhilE pf 7.75		z60	75⅞	75½	75½	
15⅛	12⅜	PhilaSub .80	7	57	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
59⅛	49⅞	PhilMorr 1	14	397	54⅞	53⅞	54⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3½	Philips Ind		242	8	7½	7⅛—	⅛
12⅞	6½	Philpind pf		22	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
64¾	49½	PhilPet 1.80	12	183	61⅜	61⅛	61¼	
12⅛	7⅜	PhilVnH .40	9	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
23⅛	14½	PPickwick .32	9	48	20½	20	20½+	⅛
17⅛	15	PiedNG 1.44	7	35	17	16½	17 +	½
8⅛	4½	Pier1 Imprt		55	6¾	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
44½	33⅞	Pillsbury 1	15	114	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞+	⅛
36⅛	27⅝	Pioner 1.20b	10	35	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜—	⅛
18	13⅛	PitneyB .68	8	64	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
23⅞	17⅞	PittFrg .80b	6	4	20½	20½	20½—	⅛
48	31	Pittstn .80a	9	x236	44⅞	43½	44 +	⅛
31⅞	20⅛	PizzaHt .06e	13	359	28	27½	27⅞—	⅛
4⅞	3	Plan Resrch	8	41	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5	2⅞	Playboy .12	25	5	3⅛	3½	3½	
16⅛	11⅛	Plessey .86e	8	2	13	13	13 —	⅛
16¼	11⅞	Pneumo .80	4	33	15⅞	15½	15⅛	
49⅛	31¼	Polaroid .50	20	935	39½	38⅝	39⅛+	¼
14	8⅝	Ponderosa	19	138	9½	9	9⅛+	⅛
24⅞	17⅛	PopeTal .70	10	6	18¼	18⅛	18¼+	⅛
23	19⅝	PPortec	11	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	¼
68	66	Portr pf 5.50		z50	67¼	67¼	67¼	
20	16½	PortGE 1.64	7	71	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	¼
27⅛	26¼	PortG pf2.60		5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
65	48⅛	Potlch 1.50	13	78	60¾	59¾	59⅞—	⅛
13⅞	11⅜	PotmEl 1.16	11	139	13⅛	13⅛	13¼—	⅛
49½	43	PotEl pf 4.50		z300	49	48¾	49 +	⅜
45	40	PotEl pf 4.04		z150	43½	43	43½	
58	52⅞	PotEl pf 5.46		z3130	55⅞	55⅛	55⅛—	¼
58	53½	PotEl pf 5.50		z400	56½	55½	56½	
15	10⅛	Premier .40	9	6	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
18½	14¾	Premr pf .90		2	16½	16¼	16½+	⅛
100⅛	81⅞	ProctrG 2.20	21	242	98⅛	97⅞	98 —	⅛
12¾	8⅛	ProdRsh .40	11	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
50½	27	Proler 1.40	7	5	44	43⅛	43⅛	
17¼	14½	PSvCol 1.30	7	219	15	14¾	15 +	⅛
27¼	23⅞	PSvcIn 1.92	10	453	26⅞	26¼	26½	
84	80	PSInd pf7.15		z20	82¼	82¼	82¼+	1¼
109	103⅜	PSInd pf9.44		z20	107	107	107	
21¼	18⅛	PSvNH 1.88	7	74	21	20⅞	21 +	⅛
29½	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z380	29½	28¾	28⅞—	¼
20⅛	17⅛	PSvNM 1.36	8	39	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
21	17⅛	PSvEG 1.80	8	185	20½	20⅛	20⅜	
16	14½	PSEG pf1.40		3	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅛
45	38¼	PSEG pf4.08		z50	44½	44½	44½	
57⅛	48½	PSEG pf5.05		z100	53	53	53	
74	66	PSEG pf6.80		z3870	80⅛	79½	79½+	6
27⅛	25	PSEG pf2.43		5	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞+	⅛
83	71½	PSEG pf7.52		z60	79	79	79 +	½
103	94½	PSEG pf9.62		z100	101	101	101	
6	4	Publckr Ind		19	4¾	4⅝	4¾—	⅛
4¼	2⅛	Pueblo Int		18	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
30⅛	25⅛	PugSPL 2. 6	7	11	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	
37⅞	27⅝	Pullmn 1.20	10	217	36	34¾	35½—	1
17⅜	14¼	PurexCp .96	9	94	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞+	¼
6⅛	3½	Purim Fash	11	56	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞+	⅛
45½	26⅝	Purolr 1.08	9	31	28⅝	28⅛	28⅞—	⅛
28⅛	22⅛	QuakOat .84	14	163	27	26⅝	26¾	
110½	103	QuaO pf 9.56		z520	106	106	106	
20¾	15	QuakStO .78	11	96	17	16½	16¾+	⅛
7½	5⅛	Questor .01r	11	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
		R						
30⅛	18⅞	RCA 1	15	755	29¼	28⅞	29 —	⅛
45	38⅛	RCApf 3.50		z50	42½	42½	42½	
71	52	RCAcvpf 4		2	70	70	70 —	¼
9	4⅝	RTE .16b	18	13	8	7⅞	8	
53⅞	46½	RalstonPu 1	16	421	52⅛	51⅛	52 +	¼
6⅛	3⅞	Ramada Inn		182	4⅛	4½	4⅛	
12⅝	7	Rancoln .40	54	104	13	12¾	13 +	⅛
8⅞	5	Rapid Am		26	5⅞	5½	5⅜+	⅛
34⅞	27	Ravbest 1.50	6	7	32¼	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
22	15¼	Raymint .56	6	67	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
66½	44⅜	Raytheon 1.20	12	225	63	62⅞	63 +	¾
23	16⅛	ReadBat .60	4	56	19½	19¼	19⅛	
5⅛	⅝	vIReadg Co		2	1	1	1	
5⅞	2½	Redman Ind		108	4⅛	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
15⅛	10	ReeceCp .74	12	1	11½	11½	11½+	⅛
34	22	Reeves 1.80	6	12	30½	29¾	30⅛+	½
19⅞	11⅝	RoichhCh .74	7	21	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
11	7	ReliabSt .64	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
33⅞	18	RelianEl 1	13	178	33¾	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
94	51½	Relian pf 3		66	94	93	93⅛—	⅛
60½	34	Relia pf 1.60		13	60	59½	59½—	1
16⅛	6	Reliah Grp		137	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
31	12	RelGrp pfB		42	24¾	24⅛	24⅝+	⅛
20⅞	8½	RelGrp pfC		48	17⅞	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
9⅞	6⅛	Republic Cp	12	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
17⅛	18	RepFinS .80	8	12	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	
3⅛	1	RepMtg Inv		12	1½	1½	1½	
40⅛	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	11	37	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	
13¾	7⅜	ResrvOil .16	18	395	13½	13	13½+	½
21⅞	17⅛	Revco D5.22	18	90	21⅞	21¼	21¼	
12¼	7⅛	Rever Copp		69	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	¼
88⅛	69¾	Revlon 1.60	19	92	86⅛	85⅛	86 +	⅛
9¼	3⅞	Rexham .32	8	111	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
39½	20½	Rexnrd 1.28	8	58	37	36½	36⅛+	⅛
68¼	55	Reynln 3.08	7	308	58⅝	57½	57⅞	
41⅛	22⅛	ReynMet 1	8	82	37⅛	37	37 —	⅝
87	56½	ReyM pf4.50		15	85	83½	85 +	⅛
15¾	8⅞	ReynSe .40a	6	23	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9⅞	Richardsn	17	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
26¼	21⅛	RichMer .64	12	17	23⅞	23⅛	23¼	
18⅞	10½	Richmnd .80	15	595	18½	17¾	18⅛+	⅛
20⅛	14⅞	RiegelTex	5	25	17	16½	17 +	⅛
24⅛	15	RioGran .60	7	8	20¼	20	20¼+	¼
13⅜	9½	RioGr pf .80		24	12½	12	12⅛+	⅛
20⅞	14½	RiteAid .24	14	134	18	17½	17⅞—	⅛
23⅞	13⅜	Robshaw .90	9	78	22¼	21⅛	21⅞—	½
12⅛	9⅛	Robins .28a	10	360	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
17⅛	15½	RochG 1.28b	8	82	14½	16	16⅛+	⅛
15⅛	12¼	RochTel .88	9	14	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
13½	10¼	Rockowr .64	6	19	12⅞	12½	12½	
33⅞	23⅞	Rockwlint 2	10	175	30¼	29⅞	30 +	⅛
81	57	Rklnt pf 4.75		1	74	74	74 +	½
29½	20⅝	Rklnt pf 1.35		5	27	27	27 +	½
76⅞	58	RohmH 1.28	26	15	59½	59½	59½	
8¼	4	Rohrlnd		64	6⅞	6⅛	6¼—	⅛
27⅞	20	Rollins .36	15	94	23⅛	23	23 —	⅛
6	4	Ronson Cp		6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
20⅛	16½	Roper 1.20	7	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
75	17	RorerA .94	10	384	20⅞	20¼	20⅛—	⅛
31½	23	Rosario .40b	12	48	25⅞	24½	24½—	½
36⅞	22⅛	Rowan .20	5	17	35⅝	35	35⅛+	⅛
23⅞	16⅝	RoyCCol .72	10	24	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	½
50⅛	41⅞	RoylD 3.26e	5	202	46⅛	47⅛	47⅛+	⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Rovlind .10e	7	64	8¼	8	8¼+	⅛
29⅞	23¾	Rubbrm .48	15	266	24½	24	24	
24½	16⅛	Rucker .20	5	152	22¼	21¾	22⅛+	⅛
14⅞	10⅞	RussTog .76	6	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	
14⅞	9	Ryder Sys	13	171	14⅛	14	14⅛	
		S						
3⅝	2	SCA Svc		22	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
19⅛	11⅛	SCMCp .80	7	58	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	SOSCon .40	8	48	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅜
47½	35	SabineR .40	11	7	43⅝	43¼	43¼—	⅛
5⅛	2¼	Safegrd Ind	9	39	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
48⅝	39¼	SafewyStr 2	7	181	41	40½	41 +	½
15	8	SagaCp .28	10	109	12¼	12	12 —	⅛
50	33⅛	StJoMin 1.20	14	24	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛+	¼
13⅝	11	StJoLtP 1.12	10	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
39	23¼	StLSaF 2.50	12	58	38⅛	37½	38 +	1
12	10⅝	StPaulS .96a		9	11½	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	9	258	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	
9⅛	6⅛	Salant .24b	5	16	7⅛	7	7	
13½	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	8	92	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
9¼	7¼	SJuanR .991	6	7	8¾	8½	8½—	⅛
11⅞	6¼	Sandrs Asso	16	78	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
40¼	30⅛	SFeInd 1.80	9	73	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞+	⅛
11⅛	8¼	SFeInd pf.50		7	10½	10½	10½+	⅛
25⅞	20⅞	SanFeInt .30	18	235	32⅞	32¼	32¼—	¼
14	9⅛	SargtWel .58	8	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
4½	3⅛	Saul RlEst		31	3⅛	3½	3⅞+	⅛
6⅞	3⅛	SavA Stop	33	104	4⅛	4	4	
11⅛	7	SavOnDr .70	9	38	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
9⅜	8	SavElP .50e	4	5	8⅛	8¼	8⅞+	⅛
14⅛	12⅝	SavnEA 1.34		4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
12⅞	11	SavEl pf1.28		16	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
13½	6⅞	SavinB Mch	16	108	13⅛	3⅞	3¼—	⅛
8⅛	3¼	Saxon Ind	9	87	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
9⅞	4	Schaefer Cp		463	9¼	9⅝	18¼+	⅛
60¼	47½	ScheroP .88	19	571	52	50⅞	51⅛—	⅛
24	16¾	SchlitzBr .68	16	129	20⅞	20⅛	20½	
90½	70	Schlumb .80	21	227	89	88⅛	88¾	
16⅞	11⅞	SCOAIn .70	5	13	14⅛	14½	14½—	⅛
7¼	5¼	ScotLad .36	6	16	5⅞	5¼	5⅞+	⅛
29⅝	18	ScotFel 1.20	9	15	25¼	24⅞	25 —	¼
19⅝	13⅛	ScottFor .84	6	33	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	½
24⅛	14⅝	ScottPap .76	9	126	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
18⅝	7	Scottys .10	15	24	8⅛	8	8 —	¼
18⅛	11¾	ScovillMfg 1		76	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
43¼	29½	Scovil pf2.50		2	43	42	42 —	1
7⅛	4¾	ScudDuoVt	13	6	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
33	14½	SeaCont .58	4	17	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
32¼	20½	SeabCL 1.60	7	174	30	29½	29⅞	
6¾	5⅞	SeabWA .221		28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
21⅝	23⅛	Seagram .80	11	34	24⅛	23⅞	24 —	⅛
7⅜	4⅛	Seagrv .06a	6	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅞—	⅛
16⅞	14	SealdPw .88	7	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
18	13⅛	SearleG .52	9	440	14⅛	13⅞	14	
79⅛	61⅛	Sears 1.60a	19	495	65⅝	64⅝	64¾—	¼
7¼	2⅝	Seatrain Lin	48	114	6¾	6½	6¾+	⅛
37⅛	22	Sedcoinc .18	7	191	32¾	31	31 —	1⅛
6⅛	4½	SvcCpInt .20	3	18	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
16	11½	Servomt .76	7	86	14⅛	13¾	14⅛+	⅜
10⅞	5⅞	Shakspre .32	8	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
18	11½	Shapell .10	7	52	13¾	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
69⅛	47⅛	ShellOil 2.80	7	139	67⅝	67	67¼+	⅜
14½	11⅛	ShellrG .60	5	19	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
41⅞	33⅛	SherwW 2.20	13	177	38⅝	38⅛	38¼—	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	SierPac 1	8	17	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
23	15⅛	Signal 1b	12	217	21⅞	21½	21⅝—	⅛
40½	32	SignodeCp 1	15	110	38	38	38	
9⅞	5	SimPrec .4	10	68	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	
24⅛	19¼	Simm .88a	14	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
23½	11½	SimpPat .50	13	240	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
26	8⅞	Singer Co		370	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞—	½
45⅛	24½	Singr pf 3.50		41	43¼	42⅞	43 +	⅛
28	19⅛	Skaggs .50	13	14	24⅛	24⅛	24¼	
103	66	Skelly 1.60a	12	128	106	102	106 +	4
17⅛	7⅛	Skil Corp	9	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Skyline .24	30	82	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
18¼	8¼	SmithAO .60		10	16¾	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
40	28⅛	SmithInt .36	9	132	39½	38⅞	38⅞—	⅛
74	58½	SmithKline 2	16	63	70½	69⅞	70⅛+	⅛
19⅞	13	SmithTr .58	7	2	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
20	15⅛	Smucker .80	7	6	16⅞	16½	16¾—	⅛
17⅛	11	SolaBas .80	8	22	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
18⅛	8⅛	SonyCp .02e	30	1207	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	
35⅛	27⅝	SooLin 2.45E	7	3	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛+	¼
18	15⅛	SCarEG 1.52	8	132	17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
16⅛	14¼	SoJerIn 1.56	7	8	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
13¼	9⅛	Soutdwn .60	6	7	11¾	11⅛	11¾	
25⅛	21⅞	Sdwn pf 1.80		2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
14⅛	9¼	SoestBk .40b	10	68	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
7	5	SoeasPS .891	10	5	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
21½	18½	SoCalE 1.68	6	241	20	19¾	19⅞+	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	SouthCo 1.40	8	864	15⅛	14⅞	15	
37½	31⅛	SoInGE 2.40	8	11	36½	36⅛	36⅛+	
37½	31¼	SoInGE 2.40	8	11	36½	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
58¼	48¼	SoNRes 1.65	7	43	57⅝	56⅛	57 +	⅝
38⅛	32⅛	SoNwEnTl 3	8	6	36⅜	36¼	36⅜+	½
38⅛	20	SouPac 2.24	8	145	34⅜	33⅞	34⅛+	¾
62¼	50⅜	SouRy 2.32	11	108	61	60⅜	61 +	⅜
6¾	5½	SouRy pf .50		10	6	6	6	
37⅛	27½	SoUnCo 1.76	9	9	35¾	35¼	35¾+	⅛
26⅛	21	Southind .50	12	216	25⅛	24⅞	25	
13⅞	6⅛	SwstFor .20	23	59	10⅞	10	10⅛+	⅛
25⅛	16¼	SwtFl pf1.50		10	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	
13⅞	11¼	SwPbSv .98	7	40	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
14¼	12⅛	SprtnFd	6	47	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
9⅛	6⅞	Sparton .24a	5	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
16	10	SperryHut 1	9	43	16¼	15⅞	16 +	⅛
51¾	38⅛	SperryR .92	12	271	48⅛	47⅞	48 —	⅜
15	6⅛	Sprague El		49	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞+	½
15½	10¼	SpringM .75	18	93	12⅞	12¼	12¼—	⅝
29	20¼	SquarD 1.10	16	219	27¾	27⅛	27⅛—	½
38⅛	28½	Squibb .90	13	238	30	29⅞	29¾	
31⅞	24¾	StaleyMfg 1	6	194	25⅞	25¼	25¼+	¼
23½	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		35	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
40⅞	32⅝	StBrand 1.14	16	162	36	35¾	36 +	½
49⅞	36⅝	StBPaint .40	21	209	39	38½	38½—	½
39¼	29⅛	StdOilCl 2.20	8	530	38⅛	37⅝	38 +	⅛
54⅞	40⅞	StOilInd 2.30	9	480	53¾	52⅞	52⅞—	⅝
79⅝	61⅞	StOilOh 1.36	20	130	69⅛	68½	68 +	⅛
54	48	SOOh pf 3.75		z70	54⅛	54	54	
9⅝	6⅛	StdPress .40		14	8¼	8¼	8¼	
7	5¼	StdPrud .66	33	4	6	6	6	
16½	9¼	Standex .70	8	5	16	15⅞	16	
33⅞	27	StanWk 1.04	10	31	31⅞	31½	31⅞+	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Stanray .60		9	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
20¾	16⅛	Starrett 1a	7	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
2⅞	1⅞	StaMur Inv		22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12	10⅝	StaMSe 1.05		12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
43⅛	43⅛	Stauff Chem	8	157	43⅞	43	43 —	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Sterchi .48	7	27	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
21	15⅛	SterDrug .70	12	483	17⅛	17¼	17½	
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .111	5	39	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
16	12⅝	Sterndnt .40	7	11	12⅞	12¾	12¾+	⅛
26⅛	17⅛	StevenJ 1.20	7	76	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
34⅛	23¼	StewWa 1.96	9	12	30⅞	30	30⅛—	⅛
26⅛	18¾	StokVC 1.20	8	29	21	20⅞	21 +	⅛
14	10¼	StokVC pf 1		z60	12	12	12 —	⅛
63¼	48¼	StoneW 2.50	3	15	60½	60	60¼+	½
15⅛	13½	Stone Con.56	5	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
21	15⅛	StopShop 1	5	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
13½	8	StorTec .671	9	108	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
28	15⅞	StorerBdg 1	9	23	27	26⅞	27	
15⅞	10¼	StridRite .80	8	12	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞ +	⅛
56½	39⅞	StuWor 1.32	5	396	56⅞	56	56⅞ 1	+
47¼	30½	StW pfA 1.40		3	42	41½	42 +	⅜
85	64	StuWr pfB 5		9	86	84	86 +	1
6½	3⅝	Suave Shoe	6	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
20¾	14⅛	SubPrG 1.03	7	53	20⅛	19½	19½—	1
11¼	6⅛	SuCrest .50	4	6	9¾	9⅛	9⅝—	⅛
24⅛	11¼	SunChm .40		35	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
39⅛	26⅛	SunCo 1.48	7	50	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛+	⅝
42⅛	31½	SurCo pf2.25		174	40¾	40⅛	40⅞+	½
28¼	20⅛	Sunbeam 1.08	10	99	24½	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
57⅛	17	Sundstrnd 1	10	104	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	
51¾	35¼	Sunds pf3.50		11	50½	50¼	50½	
13½	9¼	SunshMg .36	17	13	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	
40¾	24⅛	SupVal 1.10	9	44	37	36¼	37 +	⅝
203	148	SuprOil 1.60	15	36	191½	190	190 +	1
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	6	15	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
40¼	16	Superscpe	8	163	22⅞	21⅞	22⅛+	¼
5⅛	4	Sutro Mtg		7	5⅞	5½	5½—	⅛
18	10⅝	Swank .28a	8	21	16⅛	16	16	
22⅛	16¼	Sybron .84	10	121	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
42⅛	33⅛	Sybrn pf2.40		5	38¼	38	38¼+	¼
7⅜	4½	Systron Don		23	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
		T						
15⅞	12⅛	Ticor 1	13	91	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	⅛
+ 11⅞	6⅛	TRE Corp		78	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞—	
38⅛	26¼	TRWIn 1.40	10	167	36½	36	36⅛+	⅝
86⅛	63⅝	TRW pf 4.40		8	82½	82	82⅛+	⅛
78	58	TRW pf 4.50		16	75	74¾	74⅞+	⅝
32½	23¼	TaftBrd .80	9	5	28⅛	29⅞	29⅞+	⅛
8	1⅛	Talcott Nat		41	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
11	6⅛	Talley .60	6	83	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
12¾	8⅛	TalleypfB		14	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
19	15⅛	TampEl 1.12	8	838	16⅞	18¼	18⅛+	⅛
47⅞	26⅛	Tandy Corp	11	332	36	35¼	36 +	⅝
21¾	13½	Tandvcrft	9	537	17½	17¼	17¼+	⅛
12¼	5⅛	Tappan .20		15	8¾	8½	8½—	⅛
49⅜	18	Technicr .15	24	184	46⅞	45½	46 —	⅛
7	4⅞	Technicolr	9	39	5⅛	5¼	5⅜	
19⅛	9⅛	Technicon	13	48	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
66¾	44⅛	Tektronx .24	21	26	66⅝	66½	66⅛+	⅛
10⅛	5¾	Telecor .30	8	6	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
80½	22½	Teledn 1.45t	10	319	75⅞	73½	74¼—	⅞
11¼	5⅛	Teleprmpt		122	8⅛	7⅞	8	
4⅜	1⅞	Telex Cp	11	74	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	
34	26	Tenneco 1.88	8	1361	33⅛	33	33⅛+	⅝
125½	97½	Tennc pf5.50		3	125	125	125 +	2¼
18⅛	13⅞	TesoroPet	5	504	15¼	14⅞	15¼+	⅛
31⅜	25⅛	Tesor pf 2.16		67	27¼	26⅞	27⅛+	⅛
28⅞	23⅝	Texaco 2	9	1039	27⅞	27¼	27⅛+	⅛
43¼	34½	TexComm 1	13	18	41	40⅞	40⅞—	⅛
39⅝	28½	TexETr 1.85	8	88	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛+	⅛
25⅞	24⅛	TxET pf 2.40		9	25¾	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
30¼	27⅜	TxET pf 2.87		9	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
40	29	TexGasTr 2	8	46	38½	38⅛	39⅛+	½
15⅝	11⅞	Texasind 1b	11	16	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
109⅞	93⅝	TexInst 1	40	205	120¼	118¾	120 +	1
8¼	5⅛	Texas Intl	10	239	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
23⅛	13¼	TexOGs .22e	10	226	23½	23	23½+	⅝
22½	17	TxPcLd .35e	19	13	21½	21¼	21¼	
21⅛	17	TexUtil 1.3	10	556	20	19⅞	20	
37⅝	28	TexsgIf 1.20	11	66	35⅝	35¼	35⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Texfi Ind		23	5	4¾	5 +	¼
31⅛	20⅛	Textron 1.20	11	105	29⅝	29⅛	29⅞—	⅛
36	26⅛	Textr pf 2.08		2	34½	34½	34½—	⅛
28	19⅛	Textr pf 1.40		11	27¼	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Thiokol .84	7	33	17¾	17¼	17⅝ +	⅜
43	33	ThomBet .88	22	66	40	39¼	40 +	1
13⅛	7⅛	ThomIn .40b	10	2	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	ThomJW .50	10	20	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	
9⅛	6¼	ThriftDg .40	10	15	7⅛	7¼	7⅛+	⅛
38¼	28½	TidwatM .80	7	151	40	39	39⅛+	⅜
18⅛	13¼	TigerInt .40	12	125	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
69⅛	57⅝	TimeInc 2	13	65	60⅜	60⅛	60¼+	⅝
23¾	18¼	TimeMir .60	14	68	21⅞	21⅝	21½	
59⅞	36⅜	Timkn 2.20a	10	28	57⅞	57	57⅛+	⅝
14⅛	9½	Tish Rlty		28	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
14	7⅜	Todd Shipyd		1	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅛
25⅞	22⅛	TolEdis 2.12	7	35	23⅞	23½	23¾+	⅜
19¼	10½	TonkaCp .48	5	11	13¼	13½	13⅛+	⅛
8¼	6⅛	TootRol .40b	21	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅞	
14¼	4⅞	Tracor .20	8	63	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	¼
28⅝	19½	TraneCo .96	9	3	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅛
35¼	29	TranUn 1.60	16	53	34¼	33⅝	33⅞	
15⅝	7⅜	TransW Air		284	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
16⅞	11⅜	TWApf 2		15	18¾	18½	18⅝—	⅛
12⅛	8¼	Transam .62	10	452	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
22⅛	20⅜	Traninc 1.92		27	22⅛	22⅛	22¼+	⅛
15	8½	Transco .80	7	43	14⅝	14	14⅝+	⅝
13⅝	8	Transcn .4	10	17	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
12	6¾	TranOhF .20	5	12	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	
26⅛	16⅝	Tranwy 1.40	7	92	20½	20⅛	20¼—	⅛
34⅛	25	Travlrs 1.08	12	654	32⅛	31⅞	32 —	⅛
41½	32¼	Travelr pf 2		5	40½	40	40½—	⅛
21⅞	18½	TriCon 1.52e		8	20½	20¼	20¼—	⅛
32¼	29¼	TriCn pf2.50		5	31	30¾	30¾—	⅛
2½	1⅛	TriSou Mtge		9	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
15½	10⅞	TrianInd .90	14	21	14	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
12½	6½	Triang Pac		11	12	12	12 —	⅛
20⅞	15⅝	Trinity Ind.56	5	64	19¼	19	19⅛+	⅝
30½	24¼	Tropican .30	17	58	26½	26⅛	26½	
13½	11½	TucsonG .96	8	71	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	
15	8⅜	TwenCen .50	6	103	9⅞	8¾	9⅛	
17⅛	11½	TycoLab .20	10	18	14⅛	14¼	14¼—	⅛
19½	16	Tyler Corp.50	7	33	18⅞	18⅛	18½—	¼
		U						
29⅞	21⅛	UALInc .60		176	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞—	⅜
16⅞	13½	UGICp 1.40	7	17	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
15⅞	10⅝	UMCInd 1	10	30	14⅛	14½	14⅛+	⅛
5⅛	⅞	UMET Tr		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅛	10	UOP .10e		132	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	¼
35⅝	19⅜	UVInd 1.48	6	157	34¾	33⅞	34⅜+	1½
42	24	UVIn pf 1.26		7	40½	40¼	40½+	1½
25¼	20½	UARCO 1.30	6	1	21½	21½	21½	
11⅛	7⅜	Unarco .60	7	20	11⅛	11	11⅛	
37	30⅜	UnilLt 1.06e	10	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	
10⅞	8½	UnBancp .84	10	33	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
67⅞	59⅞	UCamp 1.60	14	44	62⅞	62⅛	62⅞+	⅜
76¾	60⅜	UnCarb 2.50	11	517	67¼	64⅞	65⅛+	¼
9⅝	6⅛	Un Commrc		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

CABEI

CENTRAL AMERICAN BANK FOR ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica—(BCIE)

U.S. $12,000,000

Term Loan

provided by

Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG

European Brazilian Bank Limited-EUROBRAZ

International Mexican Bank Limited
—INTERMEX—

The Royal Bank of Canada

and

arranged by

International Mexican Bank Limited
—INTERMEX—
as Agent

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

HYLSA DE MEXICO, S. A.

A company of

GRUPO INDUSTRIAL alfa
Monterrey, N.L., México

U.S. $39,000,000

Project Financing Credits

arranged by

International Mexican Bank Limited
—INTERMEX—

with

Banco Nacional de Mexico
—BANAMEX—

comprising

U.S. EXPORT CREDIT FACILITIES

provided by

The Export-Import Bank of the United States

First National Bank in Dallas — American Express International Banking Corporation

LOCAL MEXICAN PESO FINANCE

provided by

Financiera Banamex S.A.

EURODOLLAR MEDIUM TERM FINANCE

Direct Loan provided by

The Royal Bank of Canada

Syndicated Loan provided by

American Express International Banking Corporation — Amex Bank Limited

International Mexican Bank Limited —INTERMEX— — Irving Trust Company

Agent

International Mexican Bank Limited
—INTERMEX—

NYSE Nationwide Trading, July 23—Closing Prices

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅜	6⅞	Union Corp	34	87	8	7⅞	7¾	— ⅛
16⅛	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	146	15	14⅞	14⅞	
29	26¾	UnEl pf 2.72		17	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
80⅜	72	UnEl pf 7.44		1	76	76	76	— ½
6	3⅞	Un Fidelity	6	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
55⅝	40⅞	UnOCal 2.10	7	285	53½	52¾	53⅛	+ ⅞
71	52⅞	UOCa pf2.50		2	69	68¾	68¾	+ ¼
93	76	UPacCp 2.80	13	82	91⅞	90½	90½	+ 1⅛
2⅜	1⅝	Uniona Inc		59	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
10⅞	7⅝	Uniroyal .50	18	135	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
82⅞	71	Uniryal pf 8		z50	80	80	80	— ½
10¾	5⅜	Unit Brands	7	42	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12	6⅝	UnBrnd pfA		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
9⅝	7⅛	UnitCo .97e		74	9¼	9	9⅛	
10⅛	5¾	UFinCal .24	7	20	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
22¼	14	UGasP 1.32	5	132	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7¼	Un Guarnty	34	11	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
25⅛	22⅛	Ulllum 2.32	6	22	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
17½	9⅝	UnitInd .50	8	93	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ 1
10¼	6⅝	UnitIn pf .42		2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
7½	4⅛	UnitIlm .10	7	12	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
12¼	9¾	UJerBk 1.04	8	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
16⅞	11½	UnitMM .80		42	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
41⅛	15⅝	Un Nuclr	23	105	36⅞	35⅞	36⅛	+ ½
3⅞	1⅜	UnitPk Min		135	3	2⅞	3	
17⅝	10⅞	UnitRelg .48	5	51	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
18	15	USFoS 1.11e		4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
42⅝	32½	USFidG 2.45	16	76	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	— ½
25½	16¾	USGyps 1.60	12	85	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
25¼	22½	USGy pf 1.80		2	25¼	25½	25½	— ¼
10⅛	5¼	USHom .16	11	85	6⅛	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅞	USInd .20	78	236	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
12¼	6⅞	USLeasg .32	6	99	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	US RltyInv		11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
38⅞	19⅞	USShoe 1.05	7	240	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
22⅛	19⅜	USTobac 1	11	16	21¼	21¼	21¼	
37½	30⅝	UnTech 1.20	8	316	34¾	34⅛	34⅛	+ ¼
168½	113½	UnTech pf 8		12	155½	152½	155½	+ 1½
109	104⅞	UnT pfBw7.22		10	105	105	105	
17	14	UniTel 1.12	9	159	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	UniTel wt		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
24½	21¾	UnTel pf1.50		2	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
22⅞	16¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		11	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
9⅞	4⅞	Unitrod .05e	20	95	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
25	18½	UnLeaf 1.32	6	7	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
48½	37⅞	Upjohn .76	17	430	41⅞	41	41⅛	— ¾
15⅞	11⅞	USLIFE .36	6	148	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅞	UslifeF .96a		19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
63	46⅝	Utahint 1a	12	154	59⅞	59	59⅛	— ½
35⅞	27⅝	UtahPL 2.20	9	366	36⅛	35½	35⅝	— ½
32⅞	29½	UtPL pf 2.90		19	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ¼
28¾	21¼	VFCp 1.10	8	36	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
29½	11½	VSICorp .60	6	3	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	+ ¼
9⅛	7⅛	Valleyln .40	4	60	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
17¼	12	Varian .20	13	102	15	14¾	15	+ ⅜
6⅞	3¾	Vendo Co		11	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
7	4½	Venice .20	26	10	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
14¼	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		25	13½	13⅜	13½	
21	20⅜	Vetco .05e	6	95	22⅛	22	22⅛	
11⅛	7½	Viacom Int	10	19	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
8	3⅞	Victor Comp		38	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	12¼	VaEPw 1.24	7	488	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ¼
42⅞	39	VaEP pf4.12		z40	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
46	40½	VaEP pf4.20		z10	43	43	43	+ ¾
52½	45½	VaEP pf4.80		z10	49	49	49	+ 1
56½	49	VaEP pf 5		z30	52	52	52	+ 1
82	72¼	VaEP pf7.72		z190	78½	78	78	— ¼
30¼	27⅜	VaEP pf2.90		21	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	+ ¼
78	67½	VaEP pf7.20		2600	73½	72¼	73¼	— ¼
8⅞	4⅞	Vornado Inc	5	33	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
23½	18¼	Vulcan Mtr 1	9	13	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
23	19⅞	Wachova .50b	11	30	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
60¼	39½	Wach pf 2.20		1	59	59	59	+ ½
5⅞	3⅞	Wach Rlty		11	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	11¾	WalMart .08	13	102	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
16½	12⅛	Walgreen 1	9	9	16	15¾	16	+ ⅜
33¼	28⅞	WlkrA 1.40a	9	21	30½	29¾	29⅞	— ⅞
24⅞	18⅝	WallBus .60	9	10	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
20	11½	WallMu .80a	7	17	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
44¼	30¼	Walt Jim1.20	8	70	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	
45	33¼	WaltJ pf1.60		3	35	35	35	— ⅝
10⅝	7½	WardFd .47t	13	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
12½	7⅜	Warnaco .80		95	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
30½	16⅛	WarnS 1.20	14	16	28¾	28⅛	28¾	+ ¾
25¼	17½	WrnCom .60	6	74	20¼	19⅞	20	
88	63½	WrnC pf 4.25		1	71	71	71	— 1
10	6½	WrnerCo .50	10	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
36½	29⅞	WarnerL 1	14	400	34⅛	33⅞	34	+ ⅜
20	18	WashGs 1.88	10	12	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	10⅞	WashNat 1.20	6	3	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
31½	25¼	WasN pf2.50		2	30½	30½	30½	
19½	12¼	WashSll 1	9	13	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
22½	19½	WasWat 1.60	9	27	22¼	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
9¾	6½	WasteM .05c	9	45	8¾	8½	8⅝	
35⅞	22¾	WatkinJ .32	10	1101	23	20¾	21½	— 1½
19	14½	WayG pf1.60		3	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ½
9⅞	5½	Weathrd .40	10	9	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	
7½	5½	WebbDel E	12	37	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	15⅞	WellsFrgo 1	9	180	25⅞	25½	25⅝	— ¼
8⅛	5⅞	WellFM .13e		44	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
15½	10	WescoF .70	7	3	13½	13½	13½	
56	47½	WtPP pf4.50		z30	51	50½	51	+ ⅛
42⅝	33½	WstPtPep 2.40	7	22	37¾	36¾	37	
12⅞	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	36	281	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
25¼	17½	WnBnc 1.40	8	121	20⅝	20¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
15½	11¾	WnNorA .40b	4	51	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
14⅛	6	WnPac Ind	8	5	13¼	13½	13½	
16¾	12½	WnPubl .85b	6	20	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	15⅝	WUnion 1.40	9	137	18¼	18½	18⅝	
17⅞	13	WestgEl .97	6	972	16⅞	16	16⅞	— ⅝
47½	32½	Wstvco 1.50	9	24	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	
49⅝	37	Weyerhr .80	29	523	45⅞	44⅝	45⅛	+ ⅜
66⅞	55⅞	Weyr pf 2.80		76	63	62	63	+ ½
23¾	18	WheelFr .60	11	67	22¼	21¾	22⅛	+ ½
23⅞	16⅝	WheelPit Stl		26	21⅝	21½	21⅞	— ⅛
59	53	WhelPit pf 6		z100	55⅞	56½	56½	+ ⅛
49	44½	WhelPit pf 5		z140	47¼	47	47¼	+ ¾
34¼	24¾	Whirlpol .80	14	163	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ½
25⅛	18⅞	WhiteCons 1	6	48	24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ¼
37	34⅞	WhitC pfC 3		3	36¼	36¼	36¾	
9⅞	3¾	White Mot		855	7⅝	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
28⅞	14⅝	Whiting 1.30	6	12	27⅞	27½	27½	
6⅞	3	Whittaker	16	264	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅞	Wickes .25r		104	11	10¾	10⅞	
6¾	4	WiebdlSt .28	7	6	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	
29	20	WilmsCos 1	6	220	23¾	23⅜	23⅞	— ⅛
7½	5⅞	WilshrO .12e	8	41	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
41¾	36½	WinnDx 1.56	14	70	38⅞	37⅞	38	
9½	5⅞	Winnebago	95	90	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
16¼	14½	WinterJ .68	6	10	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
30	24¾	WiscElPw 2	10	92	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
90	86⅞	WisE pf 7.75		z250	86¾	86¼	86¼	— ¼
19¾	17	WisGas 1.70	9	33	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
28¼	25⅛	WisG pf 2.55		4	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	16⅞	WiscPL 1.60	8	78	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
18½	15⅝	WiscPS 1.38	8	45	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	20½	Witco 1.40	9	98	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	10	WitrD .60	4	20	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	WolvrW .10c	6	10	5	5	5	
12⅞	11⅞	Wometco .44	7	110	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
10⅞	5½	WoodCp .10e	3	76	8½	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	13⅝	WoodPet .30	11	289	32⅞	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
27⅞	20¼	Wolwth 1.20	6	90	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
39½	31¼	Wolw pf 2.20		6	35¼	35	35¼	+ ⅛
6¼	4	World Airw	10	19	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
79½	64¼	Wrigly 2.40a	10	13	77	76	76	— ¼
10⅞	5¾	Wurlitzer .20	7	2	10	10	10	
11⅞	6⅞	Wylain .60	76	19	12⅞	10	10	— ⅛
6⅛	2	Wyly Corp		46	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
68⅞	48¾	XeroxCp 1.20	19	850	60⅛	59⅛	60¼	+ ½
12⅞	7½	Xtra Inc	98	32	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	6¼	Yates Ind		30	12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ¼
13	9⅞	YngSDr .15j	69	18	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
6	13⅞	Zapata .30b	4	39	14⅞	14½	14½	
9½	5⅞	Zayre Corp	6	21	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
9½	5¾	Zayre Corp	6	21	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
40⅞	23⅞	ZenithRad 1	19	124	34	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅛	Zornind .40	10	32	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛

Amex Nationwide Trading, July 23—Closing Prices

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6½	4	A&EPlast P	5	29	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	11-16	ADM Indust		1	¾	¾	¾	—1-16
3	1½	AIC Photo		2	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
15¾	8⅞	ASPRO .50a	5	9	10½	10¼	10½	
1⅝	⅞	ATI Inc		5	1	1	1	+1-16
18½	4⅞	AVXCo .12e	14	16	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅞	AbrdMf .40b	58	15	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
2	1	Acme Hami		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Action .20e	5	13	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
5⅛	2	Adam Russl	9	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	9⅞	AerobeOil .16	17	6-20	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
2	1	Aegis Corp	8	765	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	Aeronca Inc		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	AffilCap .88t		21	3	3	3	— ⅛
8⅞	4	1AffilHsp .28	6	77	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅜
10⅞	6¾	AffilPub .48	6	5	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
4⅞	3	Aiken Ind	8	8	4	4	4	
16⅛	13¼	Alan Wood		8	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
6⅞	4⅝	Alaska Airl	4	33	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅞	AlbaWa .05e	4	13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9¾	6⅞	Alcolac .15e	6	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	4½	Alleghy Airl		35	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
26½	20¾	AllegAplC 3		2	22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
2	1	AlldArt Ind		58	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
17¾	14	Alld Thrm.80	7	6	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	3¼	Altamil .10e	5	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
2	11-16	Altec Corp	14	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
48½	43½	Alcoa pf 3.75		2850	45¼	45	45¼	— ¼
14⅞	7⅝	AMAX wt		6	11½	11⅜	11½	
8½	6	AmBiltrt .50	6	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
⅜	⅛	ACenMtg wt		9	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7½	5	ACntrol .44	11	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
4⅞	1½	Am Fletch		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅛	5⅝	AGarPd .34		3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
6⅛	4⅞	AmInt Pict	3	12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
4½	2½	AIsrael .11r	5	10	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
16⅞	11	AMaizeA .40	4	32	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
15¾	10¾	AMaizeB .40	4	53	12	12	12	
51½	36	AmMf 2.70e	5	2	49¾	49½	49½	— ¼
6½	3¾	AmMot Inns		5	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
34	20	AmPetrof 2	7	9	32½	32	32½	+ ½
9	4¾	APrecs .20a	6	4	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅞	ASalEq .11t	5	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
15¼	10⅛	AmSciE .04e	20	193	13	12¾	13	— ⅛
4¼	2⅜	AmTec .05e		4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
10⅞	6⅞	AmUNS .60e		5	5⅞	9¾	9⅞	
13½	9	AMIC Corp	9	91	15⅞	12¾	13¾	+ ¾
2⅞	2¼	AngloC .72e	7	76	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7¼	3½	Anken .20	8	17	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
9	4⅞	Anthony .19t	6	21	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
4	1½	Applid Data	12	12	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
24½	17⅞	AquitCa .30	16	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
7¼	4¼	ArzCL .30e	26	77	5	4⅞	4⅞	
6	4⅝	ArzCol pf .48		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
16½	6⅝	ArminCp .12	4	58	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Arrow Elect	6	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6⅞	4	Arundel		1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
16¼	7⅞	Asamera .25	8	470	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	9	AshlOC .20a	8	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	Astrex Inc	12	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1½	¾	Atco Ind	94	5	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
3¼	1½	AtlRicht wt		10	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
4¼	4⅛	AtlCMB n	18	27	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
3¼	1⅞	AtlasCp wt		55	3	2⅞	3	
18¼	12⅛	AugatInc .15	22	9	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Austral Oil	14	9	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅞	AutoTrn .70t	8	13	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
5	2¼	Auto Bldg	9	6	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
9⅞	2⅞	Automat Rad	9	17	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅞	AutmSvc .30	6	20	9	9	9	
44⅛	27	AutoSw .88	13	26	39⅛	39	39⅛	— ⅛
4	2	AVEMC .16	9	18	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
2⅜	1½	BTU Eng		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	4	BakerM .15t	9	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13	9⅛	BaldorEl .20	6	8	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+ ¼
16⅝	12⅞	BanFd 1.15e		14	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	BangPun wt		1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
11⅝	6¼	BansirCtl Lt	6	37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅞	3⅞	Banner .06	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3	1⅝	Barclay .04	11	6	2	2	2	
3½	2¼	BarcoCa .72	7	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
6¼	2⅞	Barnes Eng		7	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
9	6⅞	Barnwl .05e	26	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	4¼	BarryR .02e	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10	5⅞	BarryWr .44	6	12	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
4½	2½	BarthSp .20	10	6	3	3	3	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Bartons Cdy		3	2	2	2	
6	2	BellInd .08A	7	8	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
2⅝	1⅞	BelscR .06t	8	1	2½	2½	2½	
⅞	¼	BenStMg wt		11	¼	¼	¼	
6	3⅞	Benrus Crp	5	39	4⅞	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
6	2⅞	Berg Ent		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	6⅞	Berg Bruns	12	22	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
4	1⅞	BernzOmo		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5	4	Bertea .14	8	72	4½	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	BervenC .06		14	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	3	BethCo .20e	39	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Beverly Ent	21	5	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	9¼	BicPen .36	11	69	13⅞	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
32	24⅞	BigBer 1.32	5	2	32	32	32	
6⅞	4½	Blessng .10e	7	1	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
11	10	Blount wi	5	1	10	10	10	
9½	4⅝	BodinAp .40	7	5	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	6½	BoltBer .20		3	9⅝	9½	9½	
29½	15	BowVall .10	120	102	26¼	25⅞	25¾	— ½
15⅞	9½	Bowne .24	6	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
14⅝	7¾	BradfdN .20	10	40	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	3	Branch .20	6	2	4⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
13¼	2⅞	BranifAr wt		7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
13	10	BrascanA 1	3	60	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	12½	BrewerC .80	14	42	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
7½	6⅞	BATob r.21e	6	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	9	BrooksP .28	4	6	9½	9¼	9⅜	
4⅞	2¼	BrownCo wt		73	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
15	11⅞	BrnFA .52a	9	4	13½	11½	13⅛	— ¼
15½	10⅞	BrnFB .52a	9	14	11⅞	11½	11⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	12⅞	Bundy 1.08	7	12	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
13	10⅞	BuringFd	4	11	11¼	11¼	11¼	
12	8½	BurnsInt .60	7	23	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
15⅞	8	ButlerInt .59	6	10	14⅞	14	14⅞	+ ⅛
30	18⅛	ButtesG Oil	6	61	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
20	8⅞	CKPet .15e	9	31	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	1	CDI Corp		3	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
9⅝	6⅝	CHB Food	4	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
½	⅛	CIMtgwt A		11	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅞	2½	CMI Corp	5	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3½	2	CMTIn Inc	45		2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅝	6¼	CRSDes .12	5	4	7	7	7	
10½	6¼	CSECp .48	8	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
9⅝	6⅝	CWTran .40	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
9	5½	Cabicom Gn	5	48	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	12⅞	Caldor .25b	8	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Calcomp		41	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	2⅜	Cal Lf	4	3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅞	Camco Inc	9	17	7¼	7	7	
4 12-16	5-16	CaChbA .25e		7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+1-16
6⅞	2⅝	CdnExp .03e	10	2	4 7-16	4⅞	4 7-16	+1-16
7⅜	4⅞	Cdn Homstd	15	25	5¼	5½	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅞	CdnHydr .25	6	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	— ⅛
6 3	15-16	CdnMarc .20	8	7	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	5¼	Cdn Merrill	33	13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅞	9⅞	CdnOccl .50	10	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
48¼	39⅞	Cdn SuprOil	11	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¼
3½	1	Capehart Cp		6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
29⅝	17⅛	Carbon .80a	6	7	25½	24½	24½	+ ¼
8⅛	5⅛	Caressa .30	6	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
76½	64	Carnat 1.40	15	43	72¼	72¼	72¼	— ¼
15⅞	11⅛	CaroPnol .7b	7	17	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2	Carrols Dev		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
22¼	14⅞	CastleAM 1	5	17	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
16⅞	13⅛	CasFd 1.20a		7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Castleton In	8	16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12½	8¼	Cavitrn .10e	9	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅞	CerM pf2.25		9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
1⅛	⅜	Cerrton Cp		37	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6⅞	3⅞	Champ Hom		86	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Chartr Med	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	15⅞	ChiRivt 1.60	7	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	8⅛	Chieftn Dev	24	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
7⅛	5⅞	Child World	10	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3	1¼	Christian Co	6	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
2¼	1⅜	Cinerama		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅞	5⅜	Circlek .32	7	38	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	7¼	CityGsFl .58	5		8	8	8	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	ClarkC .10e	10	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7	4⅞	Clopay .12e	10	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
33⅛	22⅞	Coachm .20e	8	45	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	ColHMst .15r	12	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
19½	12⅛	Coleman .52	15	25	17⅛	16⅞	17	
4⅞	2⅜	Colon Coml		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	13	CombE .05r	8	30	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5¾	ComGrp .14	7	28	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
13⅞	9½	ComAll .30a	6	5	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅛
17	11	ComMill .60b	7	14	13¼	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
7½	3⅞	Comdor Bld		4	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅞	CoPsycC .20	6	3	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
20	16⅛	ComPS 1.52	8	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Compac Cp		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6½	4	Compo Ind		5	5	5	5	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	CompuDyn	7	2	1½	1½	1½	
3⅛	⅞	Comput Inv	63	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅞	Conchem .40	7	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
16⅛	6¼	Concrd Fab	2	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Conrov .05e	8	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	6¼	ConOil Gas	12	76	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	
10⅝	7⅛	ConsRef .60	10	7	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
9¼	3½	Consyne Cp	34	26	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Cont Mater		6	1	1	1	
1¼	⅜	ConTel wt		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
7⅜	5⅛	CookEl .40	16	8	7½	7½	7½	
20⅞	14½	CookInd .40	9	13	18⅜	18⅜	18½	
14⅞		CookPV .40	8	3	14⅞	14⅝	14⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cooper Jar	7	2	5⅛	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
4¼	2¼	Cordon Intl		30	2⅝	2½	2½	
12⅞	10½	Coreuco .80		6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
8⅞	7	Cornelius .40	8	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
24¾	19¼	CorrBlk 1.20	9	10	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Cosco Inc		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
19	15	CoxCbl Com	19	8	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
7⅜	3¼	Craig .20	6	78	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
6½	3⅝	Cramer .13t	450	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
16¾	12	Crampton	15	7	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
37	30	CrossAT 1	1	49	32⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— 1⅛
25	15⅞	CwnCPt .60r	3	4	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	5¼	CrutcR .36	12	290	9⅞	9	9⅞	+ ⅝
10⅝	7⅛	CrystlD .46e		4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅛	6⅝	CubicCp .22	8	26	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Curtis Main	11	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
		D						
15-16	⅜	DCL Inc	5	2	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
4⅛	2½	DWG Cp .50t	4	46	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅜	Damon Cre	6	2	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
8	3⅞	Damson Oil	23	208	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
20½	12¾	Daniel .13b	8		19	18¼	19	+ ⅞
14	4⅞	Dataprod	73	420	13⅞	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅜
8½	5½	DayMin .10e		20	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
9	6⅞	DellwdF .54	6	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
1¼	7-16	DeltaCp Am		8	13-16	13-16	13-16	
10⅞	7	DenTal Ez	8	8	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
20½	17⅝	DepsItr 1.48	5	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅞	DevCp Am	10	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
5½	2¼	Diebold VC		9	5	5	5	+ ⅛
8⅝	5½	Digicon Inc	8	5	4¾	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
20	15⅞	DillardSt .40	6	1	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	DisFab .50e	8	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
16	11⅞	Diversey .56	8	49	14⅝	14	14⅞	
10½	6¾	Dixilyn .40e	3	12	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
46	32	Dome Petrl	10	24	40¼	40½	40½	— ½
11⅞	5⅞	Downey .24	6	1	11	11	11	
18½	16	DrexUtl 1.32		3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—
14	9⅞	DrgFair .40	5	7	11¾		11⅛	+ ¼
9⅞	5⅞	DurTst .25b	8	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
6¾	2⅛	Dynictn .06e	10	23	3	4⅞	4⅞	
8½	3⅞	DynAmer	8	148	6⅞	6	6¼	+ ⅛
11¼	9½	DynlEl wt	37	89	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
		E						
3⅞	1⅜	EAC In	5	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
14¼	10⅛	ELT .06e	10	25	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅜
2⅛	1	Eagle Cloth		3	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
19¼	13¼	EarthRes 1	7	96	18½	17⅝	18½	+ ⅜
37⅞	30⅝	EasonO .70r	18	11	36⅜	35½	36⅛	+ ½
6	3¼	EazorE .20a	6	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
10¼	6	Ecodyne	8	6	9½	9¼	9½	
37½	22½	Edgifon .58r	8	79	39⅞	39⅛	39¾	
4⅝	2	Edmos Cp		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅞	3⅛	EganM .40	6	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
9½	4⅞	EnrnhPh .20a	6	14	7	7	7	
9⅛	4¼	ElcorCh .10	9	7	7⅝	7¼	7⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	1¾	ElAudD .21t		2	3	3	3	
13⅞	9½	Electrog .98	7	2	13	13	13	
12¾	8⅞	ElecEng .24	7	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
3¼	1½	Elect Resch		67	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
18⅞	12⅝	ElectricA 1	15	4	16½	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	6	EnrgyRes	6	11	6⅞	5⅞	6	
9¾	6½	ErnstEC .56	5	3	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Ero Ind	22	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
11⅞	4¼	EsqRad .30e	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅞	EssexCh .28	6	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
10	7⅞	EvanAr .10r	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		F						
5⅞	2	FDIInc .01e		12	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	3	FPA Corp		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅞	8⅝	FabriCtr .12	6	6	9	9	9	+ ⅛
3	1¼	FairTex Mil		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅞	Fairfld Nob		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	FairmC .14e	2	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
25¾	20¾	FalconS	7	106	24¾	22⅞	24⅛	+ 2
8⅝	4⅞	FamDolr .16	6	8	6⅞	5¾	5¾	— ¼
13	7⅞	FayDrg .10e	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1¼	Fash Fabric	25	4	1½	1½	1½	
11⅝	8	Felmnt .12e	49	43	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	11	FedRlty 1.24	9	3	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	5	Felsway .32	5	8	8¼	8	8¼	
6¼	4⅞	Fed Resrces		30	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Fibrebrd wt		27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅜	Fidelco Gth		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5¼	2⅝	FilmCp Am	4	1	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
10¼	5¾	Filmwy .85t	7	12	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
8	5⅞	FinGen .36b	9	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	FtConn .40e	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
8⅞	5⅞	FstSLSh .12		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅝	2½	Fstmrk .06i		28	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
17	9⅞	FischrP .48t	7	20	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅜
15⅞	13½	FitchbG 1.44	6	1	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
6⅞	2½	Flagstaff	6	14	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
21¾	15⅛	Flight Safty	9	17	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	10⅛	FltSaf wt		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1⅞	11-16	Flock Ifd		10	1	1	1	
4⅞	1⅞	Fla Capital	6	9	3⅞	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
17	9⅞	Flowers .36	7	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
20	13¼	FlyDia Oil	6	54	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
9⅞	7¼	FooteM .25e	10	3	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
92½	72¾	FordCan 5a	5	240	89¾	89¼	89¼	+ 1¼
4⅞	2½	Forest Labs	7	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅞	8⅛	FoxStaP .50	9	30	9⅞	9	9⅞	+ ¼
10¼	6⅞	FrankNu .36	7	7	8¾	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
16½	10	Frantz .80	6	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
23¾	17⅛	Fresnillo .40	8	23	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	
5⅞	3½	Friedm .24b	7	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
3	1½	Friend Frst	10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	7⅞	Frigtmp .55t	6	40	8	7⅞	8	
17⅞	7¼	Frigitronic	16	181	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
11⅞	7⅛	Frischs .30b	8	2	8	7⅞	8	
8⅝	5⅞	Frontier Air	7	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
		G						
4	1½	GIT Ind	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅛	3⅞	GRICp .40		34	4	3⅞	3⅞	
1½	1⅛	GSCEn .42c	17	31	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2	⅜	GTI Corp		3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
11¼	5⅝	Gabriel .30	6	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
7½	4	Galaxy Cpt	8	8	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
3⅞	2¼	Garcia Corp		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅞	3½	Garland Cp	5	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
5¼	1⅝	Gaylord .05e	4	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
22	16⅝	Gearhrt n.28	9	103	20⅞	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅜
24⅝	13¼	GenEd Svc	45	z450	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
2½	1⅝	GnEmp .04e		1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4¼	1⅞	G Housewar	6	21	3	2⅞	3	
2⅛	1⅛	Gen Recrat		7	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Gen Resrch	4	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
3¼	1⅛	Genge Inc	7	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Geon Ind		2	2	2	2	
4¾	2½	Gerber Scl		1	3½	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
17⅞	14¼	GiantFd 1a	5	2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	GiantYel .10i	167	73	5⅞	5	5	— ⅛
10⅝	2½	Gladding Cp		24	5⅜	5⅛	5⅞	
33⅞	28⅝	Glatflr 1.52	6	4	29⅞	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
5⅞	3⅜	GlenGer .16	32	5	4⅞	4¼	4¼	
13½	6⅞	GlenDis .23t	9	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
15	9½	Glosser .30	6	5	14	14	14	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	Gldblatt .28	6	4	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
16⅝	10⅛	Golden Cycl	110	10	11	10½	11	+ ½
12	4⅞	GoldnW .27e	11	5	11	11	11	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Goldfield Cp		22	13-16	¾	¾	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	GoodLS .07r	10	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅞	2⅞	Goodrich wt		82	7½	7¼	7⅝	— ¼
6	3¼	GorinSt .10e	4	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
19¾	15	GormR .90b	8	10	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅝	GouldIT .14i		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
11¼	6⅝	GrandCh .30	5	9	10	10	10	— ¼
5⅝	2 ¾	GIAm Ind	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4¼	2⅝	GtBasin Pet		269	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
37¾	28⅛	GtLkCh .24	16	35	31¾	30⅞	31¾	+ 1¼
6⅞	2⅞	Greenman	5	4	4⅛	4	4	
7½	4⅞	GREIT .40	4	4	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
7⅝	2¾	Greyhd C	33	7	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
8¼	6⅛	GrowC .32b	11	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Gruen Ind	125	29	1½	1¼	1¼	
⅝	⅛	GuardMt wt		10	3-16	3-16	3-16	+1-16
7⅞	5	Gullford .20	4	10	6	6	6	
34⅛	29	GlfOilCan 1	9	5	30	30	30	+ ¼
9⅞	4½	GulfRep Fin	5	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	3¼	Glfstrm LD		29	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
		H						
10¼	6⅝	HallsMot .50	5	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
5⅞	3½	HampD .15e	4	27	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	
12¼	8¼	HanvrSh .60	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	16⅝	Harland .32	11	33	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
27	14⅞	Harnm .40b	5	22	20⅞	20	20⅞	+ ⅝
7⅝	4⅞	Hartfd Zdy		3	5	4⅞	5	
14⅝	10	HartzM .15e	13	23	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
1¼	⅞	Harvey Grp	56	11	9-16	9-16	9-16	
8⅞	3½	Hasbro Ind	6	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	Hasting .40a	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7⅞	5⅜	Health Chm	8	7	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
3¼	1⅞	Heinick .05e	13	41	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	—
2⅛	1	Heilmn Mig		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8¼	HerMaj .72	5	6	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅞	Highlnd Cap		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Hillhavn .32	6	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13½	7	Hiptrnic .30	12	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Holly Corp	4	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
34⅞	26⅛	HomeOA .50	8	1	28½	28½	28½	— 1
20	16¾	HormelG 1	7	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
8	4⅞	Horn Hardrt		4	7	7	7	
8⅝	5⅞	HospAf .60e	16	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
5-16	1-16	HospMtg wt		2	1-16	1-16	1-16	
14	11⅛	Hotelin 1.40	9	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅞	HousRon .30	5	7	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅞	HouseVi .32	7	12	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅛	HospMtr In	92	24	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅞
66	32½	HouOil M .80	21	254	57½	56⅞	57	
22⅞	17⅞	HowelC .30e	6	17	17⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
7⅞	3¼	Howell .05a	3	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
37	28⅞	HubellB 1.50	9	78	30⅞	30½	30⅞	
5⅞	4	HuckMfg .20	10	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅞	1⅞	Hudson Gen		1	3	3	3	
41⅞	33¼	HudBO 1.40	10	75	39¾	38½	38½	— 1
10	6	Huffman .40a		2	9	9	9	— ⅛
23⅞	17⅞	HuskyO .80	6	55	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
		I						
10⅜	4¾	ICMR .50i		20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	5¾	IMCMg .20	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Imper Ind		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
24⅛	22¼	ImpOilA .80	12	49	23⅞	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
20⅛	8⅞	Incoterm A	11	13	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
2⅞	1⅛	IndianHd wt		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	Inflight Svc	6	6	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
2⅞	13-16	Instrum Sys		47	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
24	8	InsSy pf .25c		2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
5	2⅞	Intrmedco	6	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
2⅞	1½	Intl Barknot	7	226	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
23	14⅛	IntCour .24	12	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	Intl Foodsvc	48	20	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	InFuneral 5	6	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	6	IntGenIn .70	5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
36	26⅝	IntSyCon .25	10	12	27½	27⅞	27½	
13½	9⅝	Interpool	8	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
11½	8	Interway Cp		18	10	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	9¼	InvDivers A	9	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅞	InvDivers B	7	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅞	3	InvestRit Tr		11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅞	13	Ionics Inc	15	3	15	14⅞	14⅞	—
9⅛	6⅞	IroqBrd .16		25	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
15¼	14	IroqBrnd pf		6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅞	IrvinInd .16t	5	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
		J · K						
11⅞	7⅜	Jaclyn .36b	4	11	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
10½	7⅜	Jacobs .60e	6	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	4	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	
20⅞	10⅛	JohnPd .30	10	25	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2 ¼	Juniper Pet	9	17	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅞	KTelln .30e	6	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	8	Kaisrind .26	8	162	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
8⅞	5⅞	KaneMill wt		5	7½	7⅞	7⅞	—
7⅛	4⅞	KapokT .20t	8	1	5	5	5	
7⅞	4⅞	Ketchm .10r	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
28¼	12 ¾	Kewanee .60	7	45	23¾	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Key Co		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9	5⅞	KeystInd .30	4	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
4	⅞	Kidde wt		7	3½	3⅛	3½	
2	1⅛	KinArk Crp	8	34	1⅜	1½	1⅛	—
4	1⅝	King Opticl		1	2	2	2	— ⅛
11	7⅝	KingRd .15e	12	11	8¼	8	8	— ¼
40⅞	16¼	Kirbyln .26c	4	10	16½	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	1½	KleerVu Ind		40	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	4⅛	Kleinerts		1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	16½	KnickT .30	8	62	24¾	23⅞	24½	+ ⅜
3⅞	1⅝	Knott Hotel		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
29½	18⅝	Kollmor .58	13	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅞	KuhnStr .10	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
		L						
4	2¼	LSBInd .15t	5	15	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¼	LTVCorp wt		55	1⅝	1½	1½	
4⅞	2⅞	LaBarge .06	5	20	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	LaMaur .20	7	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	LaPoint .30e	16	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	La QuintaM	7	5	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	7	LafyRad .26	7	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅝	1⅜	Lake Shore	4	8	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
4½	3	Laneco .08e	6	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	LaTour Bck	18	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅝	16	LeeEntr .44	11	9	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
6½	3	Lehigh Pres	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7	6⅝	LeighPr .60	6	2	11	11	11	
7⅝	5½	LewisBF .24	6	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
10	5⅝	Liberty Fab	4	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
7¼	4	Lightolr .16	8	1	5½	5½	5½	
7⅞	4	LilliAnn .22	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Lincoln Am	28	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	LodgeS .08e	5	10	2	2	2	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	LoewThe wt		44	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅜	Logistic .08e		19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14	9	LaGenSv .76	6	20	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
7⅜	3⅝	Lundy Elec	26	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
7¼	1	Lynch Corp		28	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	Lynnwear	4	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		M						
18⅛	7⅛	MPBCp .80	6	19	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅜
1⅛	⅜	Macrod Ind		1	¾	¾	¾	+1-16
15⅞	13¼	MePbS 1.32	7	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
4⅞	2¼	Mamm Mrt		35	3	3	3	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅞	ManhLfe .24	8	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
5½	4	MansfT .07r	70	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
26⅝	16	MarkCtl .28	7	74	25⅛	24	25⅛	+ 1⅛
10⅛	5⅞	Marlene Ind	4	5	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
6	3⅝	Marshall Fd		2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Marshal Ind	5	2	8	8	8	
32⅞	21	MartPr .50e	6	8	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅜
3⅜	1⅞	Masters Inc	4	12	3	3	3	— ⅛
12⅞	4⅞	MaterRe .20	17	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	4	MaulBro .12	7	8	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
1⅝	½	McCrowl n		6	½	½	½	
5⅞	3⅝	McCulO .21t	13	70	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
19½	13⅞	McDonb .80	5	14	19	19	19	+ ⅛
13⅞	6⅞	McIntsh .70	6	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
13½	10½	MeansF 1.08	6	28	12⅞	12	12	— ⅛
8	5⅞	Medalst .40b	6	11	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Medco Jwly	10	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅛	5⅞	Medenco .12	7	8	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
19½	14¼	MediaGn .34	8	10	16⅛	16½	16½	
17	7⅞	Megoint .20	5	32	12	11¾	11¾	
16⅞	11⅛	MEMCo 1	6	5	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
1½	⅜	Metro Grtg		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
14½	11⅛	MichSugar 1	3	12	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
8	3½	MieldCo .10	12	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
15⅝	10	MidlGls .24b	6	67	15	14⅞	14⅞	
6	3⅞	Miller H		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
20	14	MillerWo .40	8	14	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	12⅛	MilRoy .20e	10	12	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
2½	⅜	Mission IT		2	2	1⅜	2	+ ⅛
32½	17¾	MoPicR 1.20	7	5	29⅞	29¼	29¾	— ⅛
31	27	Mitchl n	8	95	27⅞	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
6¾	3⅞	MiteCp .16	6	76	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
22⅛	6¼	Molycrp wt		27	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
6	4¼	MonMgt .40	5	2	5	5	5	
13¼	8⅞	Moog .68	7	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅛	MortonS .32	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
6⅞	4	MottsSup M	5	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	14¾	MVMll 1.20	11	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	MultiAm .20	17	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
		N						
5⅝	3⅞	NardaM .20	6	22	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
25	12¼	Nat CSS	10	509	21½	21¼	21⅛	
2⅝	⅞	NatInd wt		8	1⅛	1	1	
12	6	Nat Paragn	5	23	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
13	7⅜	Nat Patent	64	95	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅞	Nat Silver	14	17	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	Nat System	6	20	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	—
19⅛	11	NatwHo .28	7	52	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
10⅛	3⅝	Neisner Bro		3	6⅞	6⅞	6	
3⅛	1⅝	Nelly Don		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¼	NestLM .10e		10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
34½	23¾	NENuclr .40	13	6	25⅝	25½	25½	— ½
14	10⅝	NHamp .50e	7	2	11½	11½	11½	
1⅛	½	New Idria	7	39	⅝	13-16	⅝	
26	15⅞	NMex Ariz	76	7	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	12¼	NProc .80e	10	42	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	11½	NYTimes .60	14	7	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
20⅞	14	Newcor 1	4	3	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
3¼	2	Newpark Rs	13	2	2	2	2	
12⅞	5½	Nolex Cp	54	66	6⅞	6½	6½	— ¼
5⅝	2⅝	Nortek .04	6	27	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13-16	⅜	NoAmMt wt		4	5-16	5-16	5-16	—1-16
12⅞	8	NorAmR .10	8	45	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	13	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
5½	2⅞	Novo Corp		24	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	Nuclear Dat		3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
12⅞	9⅞	NumacO Gs	19	16	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
		O						
6⅞	3¾	OEAInc .16	10	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	6⅞	Oakwd Hom.03r	8	3	10⅝	10½	10½	
21	13½	Offshore Co	4	15	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
38¼	28¼	OhioB 1.40a	3	38	35⅞	33¼	34¾	+ 2⅛
10⅛	4¼	OilaInd .10e	6	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
22½	14¼	OnLine Sys	19	9	18⅞	18½	18½	
48	33	OOktep Cop		z2050	51	47¾	49	+ 1½
2⅝	1	Ormand Ind	29	3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
7⅞	3¼	Outdr Sport	33	56	6⅝	5¾	6⅛	+ 1
10	6⅝	OverhDr .48	8	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Oxford Fst		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅞	2⅝	OzarkA .05e	16	44	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
		P - Q						
3½	1⅜	P&F Indust		31	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18⅞	16¼	PGE6pf 1.50		10	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
16½	14⅞	PGE pf 1.37		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	12⅞	PGRd pf1.25		4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
27¼	26⅛	P 10.18pf2.54		3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
29¼	26⅞	P 10.46pf2.62		5	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ⅛
29	24⅞	PG 9.4pf2.37		15	26	26	26	+ ⅜
24	21⅞	PG 8.2pf2.05		2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
23½	20⅞	PGE8pf 2		9	22	21⅞	22	
2¼	20½	PG 7.8pf1.96		1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
24	21¼	PG 8.1pf2.04		4	22⅞	21½	21½	
26½	23⅞	PG 9.2pf2.32		3	25	25	25	+ ⅛
10	4¼	PHoldg .16		2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
50	44	PacLt pf4.50		z10	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ½
84½	73⅞	PacLt pf7.64		z20	78½	78½	78½	— 1⅛
17	14½	PNwTel 1.20	8	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
59	52	PacPLpf 5		z25	58½	58½	58½	
33¼	22⅞	PallCorp .32	14	43	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	4	Pandl Bradt	5	10	6½	6	6⅛	
4⅞	3	Pantast .20	7	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
35½	22	Parsons .80	7	10	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	+ ½
4⅝	2⅝	Pat Fashion	4	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5	3⅛	Patagonia		7	4	4	4	
5½	3¼	PatoCG .45e	6	20	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
7	4	PeerTu .20a	16	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅞	Pemcor Inc	6	48	6⅞	5⅞	6½	+ ¼
2⅞	1⅞	PennDix wt		6	2	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	6⅝	PenEnM .60	8	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	19	PenTr 1.20b	6	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ¼
7	3⅝	PECp .68t	7	85	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
12	9⅝	PenRIE 1.15	7	4	12	12	12	
5¼	2⅝	PenobS .15e	4	4	4	4	4	
1½	⅜	Pentron Ind		1	1	1	1	
25½	18¼	PepBoys 1b	5	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	11	PepCom .44	4	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
6½	4⅞	PeriniCp .30	5	18	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8⅛	3⅛	Pertec Corp	6	88	6⅞	5⅞	6	
13⅛	6⅛	Petro Lewis		10	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
8⅞	5⅞	PhilLD .56r	4	1	8	8	8	
4⅝	3¼	Phoenix Stl		57	3⅞	3¼	3¼	
11¼	7½	PicNPay .20	7	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
4⅞	2	Piedmont In	11	10	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
2⅛	11-16	Pioneer Sys		11	2⅛	2	2⅛	
8⅞	6	PionTex .80	4	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	PitWVa .56a	9	4	6	6	6	—
24⅝	14⅝	PitDeM 1.20	7	12	21⅜	21	21⅞	— ⅛
42⅛	31⅝	Pittway .90	12	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
11½	7⅞	Plant Ind		27	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
25⅞	15⅞	Plantrnc .12	14	30	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
4½	2⅝	PlyGem .51t	15	20	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
14⅝	10½	PneuSca .80	14	z100	12	12	12	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Poloron Pd		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	5⅞	Polych .29t	13	5	7⅞	7½	7½	
8¼	3⅞	Prairie Oil	13	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
6	4⅞	PratRd .30	8	14	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
26¼	19⅞	PrenHa 1.12	12	7	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
20¾	6	Presley Cos	31	154	12¼	11¾	12⅛	
5⅝	2¼	PrimMt .12t		4	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
10½	8¼	PrpCT 1.18e	8	10	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	PrdRIE .14e		10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5	3⅛	PrudBdy .24	5	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Prud Group		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	2¼	Pulte Hmes	9	28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅞	PuntaGrd ls	7	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Purepac Lb	10	2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
		R						
2⅞	1½	REDM Cp	5	5	1⅝	1⅝		
1⅞	1¼	RETInc Fd		11	1⅝	1⅝		
10	5	RLC Corp	6	40	10⅛	10⅛		
5⅞	3¼	Racon .20a	5	11	4	4		
17⅝	7⅞	BradRs .15e	4	61	8⅞	8⅝		
22¼	13½	Ranchrs Ex	25	17	19⅞	19		
17⅝	12½	RangrO Can	54	3	16⅝	16⅝		
14½	10⅞	Ransbrg .88	6	4	12¼	12½		
1½	1	RapdAm wt		26	1⅛	1		
4⅞	2⅞	Rath Pack		5	3⅛	3½		
23	13⅞	RaymPr .40	3	3	21⅜	21⅛		
2½	1¼	Reading Ind		1	1⅜			
18	14½	RealEst 1.40	12	14	15⅝	15⅝		
8⅛	5⅝	RlfIncT .60e	26	2	7⅛	7⅛		
3⅞	2⅞	Redlaw Ent	34	7	2⅞	2⅝		
2⅞	1½	Reeves Telc		12	1⅝	1⅝		
7	3½	Refrig Trns	7	2	5	5		
8⅞	9½	Regal B .40	10	4	9⅝	9⅝		
1⅞	⅜	RelGrp wt		36	1⅛	1		
13¼	11¼	RemAr .80a	7	6	13⅛	13		
25¼	18⅞	RepNY .88	5	8	24⅜	24⅛		
18⅞	13⅞	ReschCtl .06	18	53	15⅞	15⅛		
24¼	14	Resistfix .58	7	5	17¼	17		
4⅞	2	ResrtsIntl A	6	30	3⅞	3⅞		
2⅞	1½	Rest Assoc		1	2	2		
3¼	1⅜	Richford In		18	2⅝	2⅝		
7⅝	3⅝	Richton .11e	4	13	5⅛	5⅛		
18	10⅝	Riley Co	8	10	16⅝	15⅞		
37⅞	28½	RioAlgm 1	17	12	37	36⅞		
21¼	6½	RisdonM .36	12	38	17⅞	17		
20⅞	17⅝	Robintech		21	25¼	25		
4⅞	2¼	Roblin Ind	2	9	3⅛	3⅛		
16⅞	8⅝	Rockway .56	8	7	11	10⅞		
4¼	3	Rocor Intl	17	2	3½	3½		
15⅞	8½	Rogers Corp		7	12⅛	12⅛		
3⅞	1⅞	Ronco Telep	4	38	2	2		
4⅞	3	Ruddick Cp	9	15	4⅝	4⅝		
2½	1	Rusco Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛		
16	7⅛	Russell Co.40	4	32	8⅛	8		
19	5⅞	RustCft .40	6	2	8⅞	8⅞		
25⅝	18	RyanH .40	11	424	18⅞	18¼		
		S						
7⅝	5¼	SGLIn .12r	6	3	6⅝	6⅝		
2⅞	1⅞	SGSec .51e		1	1⅞	1⅞		
16	12⅞	SGSe pf 1.70		7	15¼	15¼		
3	1⅞	SMD Ind	5	1	2⅛	2⅛		
10	7⅞	STPCp .45e	12	11	9¼	9⅛		
8	3½	SaffranSy A	5	3	6⅞	6⅞		
15⅝	8⅝	Salem .69t	4	27	10½	10¼		
19⅞	14⅝	Sambos .32	H	111	16¾	16⅞		
101½	88	SDgo pf 9.84		z100	100	100		
28⅞	26	SDgo pf 4.66		1	26⅞	26⅞		
9	3½	SanFr RE		20	8⅝	8¼		
⅞	⅛	SFRE wt		5	⅛	⅛		
34⅞	30½	SanJW 2.60	7	2	32⅞	32⅞		
3¾	1⅞	Sargent Ind	7	13	2⅝	2¼		
9¼	6⅝	Scheb Erl.40	9	22	8	7⅞		
8⅝	6⅞	Schenult .60	5	5	7½	7⅝		
6	3	Schiller Ind	54	5	3¼	3⅛		
10¾	8	SchoolP .40	7	5	8	8		
3⅞	1⅛	SciMst .09e	109	19	2⅛	2		
18⅞	10¼	Sci Atlanta	12	59	16¼	15⅞		
17	10¼	Scrivner .58	4	7	14½	14⅛		
21⅛	12⅞	Scurry Rain	10	1	17⅛	17⅛		
9⅛	6½	SbdAMAIL .40	4	1	8	8		
5⅛	2⅝	Sealectr Co	11	9	2⅞	2⅞		
1⅛	⅛	Seaport Cp	5	7	⅞	⅞		
15⅞	5⅝	SeasnAll .20	8	7	14¾	14½		
2	13-16	SecMtg Inv		10	1½	1⅜		
8½	4⅞	SelasCo .15e		3	6	6		
23⅛	13½	SeligLtz 1.20	6	14	16¼	17⅛		
6⅞	3⅝	Servisco .30	10	5	6⅝	6⅝		
8⅞	6¼	SetonCo .45	8	1	6⅞	6⅞		
14½	13⅜	SharonStl 1		4	13⅞	13⅞		
12¼	7⅝	Shawin .50b	8	51	8⅝	8		
4¼	2⅞	Shelter Res		76	3⅛	3		
33	21⅞	Shnandh Oil	30	60	22⅛	21⅞		
16½	10¼	Sherwd Med	14	13	16⅛	15		
3⅜	1⅝	Shopwell In	33	10	3⅛	3⅛		
15	12½	Showbot .80	5	1	13¼	13¼		
5⅝	1⅜	ShulmTr En		5	2⅞	3⅛		
8⅞	5	Slerrcin .20	7	7	6⅛	6		
14	9½	Slicofnd .50	4	1	9⅞	9¾		
7½	5⅞	Sigma .20e	8	21	7⅛	6⅞		
4⅛	3	SikesCp A		6	3	3		
6⅞	3½	Silo Inc	10	27	4⅞	4⅞		
3⅞	2⅝	SimcoS .22b	12	1	3⅛	3⅛		
4⅝	2½	Solitron		47	2⅝	2⅝		
13	6¾	Sonder Brdc	5	7	11	10¾		
20⅝	12⅞	Soundsn .40	8	6	16⅞	16⅝		
14	11⅞	SC4.3pf 1.08			12	12		
17½	15¼	SC5.8pf 1.45		199	17½	16⅞		
16⅝	14¼	SC5.2pf 1.30		9	15⅝	15		
28	24⅝	SC9.2pf 2.30		5	25⅞	25¾		
26	23⅞	SC8.8pf 2.21		15	25½	25		
72⅞	40⅝	SouRoyl 1.0	17	54	73⅛	71¾		
19½	9	Sowest Airl	5	19	18⅞	18⅛		
3⅝	1¾	SwtGFin .10	5	64	3⅛	3		
9⅝	5	Spartek .40	7	1	9⅝	9⅝		
6⅞	4½	Spectly Rest	5	12	4⅞	4⅞		
8⅞	5⅞	Spector .10e		21	8⅝	8⅞		
8⅝	3¼	Spencer .06e		10	7⅞	7⅞		
9⅝	6½	SpencrF .32	3	2	8⅞	8⅞		
7¼	4⅞	Spiennex .48	6	4	6	6		
8¼	5⅝	Staifd Lowd		31	5⅝	5⅝		
17⅛	12⅝	StdAllianc 1	4	1	14¼	14⅛		
7¼	4⅞	StdCont .14r	3	5	5¼	5⅛		
10⅝	13½	StdCoosa .90	7	5	15	15		
4⅝	3⅜	StdMetl .50t	7	8	3½	3⅜		
14⅝	8⅞	StdMotA .48	7	5	13½	13⅛		
8⅝	3⅞	StdPac Corp	7	48	7⅞	7⅝		
26¼	15½	StdProd 1.20	5	2	23½	23⅜		
13½	8⅞	Stange .12	23	9	13⅛	13⅛		
7⅝	5⅝	StanAv .20e		2	7	7		
12⅞	7⅝	Steelmt .23r	5	7	10⅞	10⅝		
18¾	12	StepnCh .52	8	2	18⅛	18⅛		
6⅛	2½	Stevcoknit		2	5	5		
10½	7¼	StrutW .10e	8	10	7⅝	7½		
12⅞	9	SueAnn .30	8	5	10	10		
1⅞	⅜	Summit Org	8	1	1	1		
18⅛	10½	SunElec .48	10	12	17½	17⅛		
9⅝	5⅛	Sunair .45e	6	17	8	8		
16⅝	8⅞	Sundanc .20b	6	17	14¼	14		
11½	8½	SupFdSv .32	7	5	10½	10¼		
8	4½	SupIndl .12b	9	2	6¼	6⅛		
3⅞	1⅞	Susquhana		50	3	3		
3⅞	1⅝	Susquhana		50	3	3		
9¾	6¼	Susquhan pf		5	9⅛	9⅛		
7	4⅞	Synaloy .20	5	11	5⅝	5⅛		
36½	26	Syntex .50	14	790	29⅞	28⅞		
10⅝	5⅞	System Eng		12	8⅞	8⅞		
		T						
2½	1⅝	TFICo Inc		7	1⅝	1½		
15⅝	10⅛	Tandy Brnd	8	48	12⅞	12		
20¼	16⅝	Tasty 1.20a	7	2	18⅞	18⅝		
1⅞	11-16	Tech Sym	20	5	13-16	¾		
5	2⅝	Techcl Oper		3	2⅝	2⅝		
3⅝	1⅞	Techcl Tape	4	12	2⅞	2¾		
5¼	2⅝	Techtrl .10e	6	13	4¼	4⅛		
7	3⅞	TeleCm .07e	5	3	6⅞	6⅞		
⅝	⅛	TelexCp wt		38	7-16	⅜		
7⅞	2⅝	Tenna Corp	14	39	3⅞	3⅞		
8⅝	4⅞	Tenneco wt		97	7¾	7⅝		
3	1	Tenney Eng	14	2	1½	1½		
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	164	21	18¾	18⅝		
13½	8	TerraC .60e	4	43	10⅝	10⅝		
5	⅞	TesoroPt wt		258	1⅞	1⅝		
57	53	TxPL pf 4.56		z25	54	54		
5⅞	2⅜	Texstar .22t	9	27	5	4⅝		
20¼	10⅛	Textron wt		11	19½	19¼		
3⅝	2¼	Thorof Mkt		3	2⅞	2⅞		
3⅝	1⅝	ThrD Dpt	4	1	2½	2½		
11	6⅞	Tiffanyl .20	4	1	7⅞	7⅞		
5⅝	3	Timpte Ind	9	7	5⅛	5⅛		
18⅛	14⅞	Tokheim .60	8	14	17⅝	16⅞		
9⅞	6⅞	ToppsGu .28	6	4	7½	7⅜		
8¼	4⅞	TotalPtl NA	10	45	7⅞	7⅝		
3	1 5-16	TotalPtl wt		15	2⅝	2 9-16		
3⅝	1⅝	Trans Lux		16	2	1⅞		
15⅞	11⅞	TriStMtr .80	6	4	12⅛	12⅜		
7⅞	3⅜	Trico Ind	8	20	6⅞	6⅞		
19	9⅛	Turbodyne	9	1	19	19		
20¾	16⅞	TurnrC 1.44	5	6	18	18		
5⅝	3	TwinFair In	9	30	3⅜	3⅜		
		U - V						
19½	14⅝	U&I 1.20a	4	2	17½	17½		
5⅝	3	UIPCp .16	6	5	3⅝	3⅝		
3½	1⅝	UNA Corp		2	1⅝	1⅝		
4⅞	2⅞	URSCp .10e	10	3	3¾	3⅝		
6⅝	3⅝	UVInd wt		70	5⅜	5⅛		
6⅞	3⅞	Unimax Grs	12	5	4⅜	4⅜		
4	1⅞	UnimaxG pf		2	3⅝	3⅝		
3⅞	2⅝	Un Invest	7	5	2⅞	2⅞		
11⅝	8⅛	UnAirPd .56	8	3	9⅝	9⅝		
5⅞	3⅜	Un Asbestos	15	7	4	3⅞		
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		53	¾	11-16		
2⅞	1¼	Unit Foods		41	1⅝	1½		
⅛	1-64	UnNatCp wt		5	1-32	1-32		
4⅞	2	UNatCp pf		4	2⅝	2⅝		
7⅞	5⅜	USBan Trst		1	5⅝	5⅝		
12	8⅝	USFilt .24	7	72	9⅝	9⅝		
6⅞	5⅝	UsRIT .75e	11	8	6⅞	6⅜		
4⅝	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	14	3⅞	3⅞		
3⅞	1⅝	US Radium	27	14	2⅛	2		
12⅝	7	USRbR .60a	7	7	11⅞	11⅞		
3	2	UnivCig .06	5	2	2⅞	2⅞		
3	¾	Univ Contnr		29	2⅞	2⅞		
8⅞	4⅜	UnivRs .08e	10	52	8⅞	8⅝		
10	5⅞	UnvSav .44	6	18	9⅝	9½		
9⅝	6⅞	ValleSt .62t	7	3	6⅞	6⅝		
13⅞	8⅝	Valmac .7e	2	11	11½	11⅜		
2⅞	1½	VLDvC .02e		8	2⅛	2⅛		
9¼	5⅝	VanDorn .48	6	2	8	8		
13¼	4¼	Varo Inc	6	49	11⅞	11⅞		
13¾	6½	Veacoins .32	14	3	11⅞	11⅛		
30¼	14⅞	VernitA .40b	13	16	29	28⅞		
7⅞	2⅝	Vernitron	6	144	5⅝	4⅞		
2⅝	1	Vertipil Inc	22	1	2	2		
2¼	1⅜	Viatech Inc		2	1⅝	1⅝		
2¼	⅜	Viking Genl		41	1⅛	1		
4	1⅛	Vikoa Inc	29	12	3⅛	3⅛		
4⅞	2	Vintage Ent		1	3⅛	3⅛		
3⅞	2⅝	Vol Mer		9	2⅞	2⅞		
12⅝	7⅞	Voplex .68		6	10⅝	10		
11¼	6⅝	Vulcinc .36	4	8	8⅞	8½		
16¼	11	Vulcincpf 1		1	12⅝	12⅝		
		W						
21¾	15½	WUHnc .90	7	16	18	18		
8⅛	3⅞	Wabash .10a	6	5	7⅛	7⅛		
9⅝	7⅛	Wackhi .48	7	5	7⅞	7⅞		
4⅞	2¼	Wainoco Oil	7	6	3⅛	3⅛		
4⅞	2⅞	WallacS .20e	6	1	3⅛	3⅛		
20	16⅜	WangLb .19	17	41	16⅞	16⅛		
1⅛	½	WardFds wt		5	⅝	⅝		
5⅝	2	Wards Co	4	1	4	4		
41½	21¾	WasPstB .50	13	219	41⅛	40⅞		
19	14⅛	WRIT 1.56	13	4	19	18⅞		
3¼	1⅝	Weiman Co	26	31	2⅞	2⅞		
8½	5⅝	WeldTu Am	5	12	7⅞	7⅞		
11⅞	9⅝	Westats Pf	14	66	9⅞	9½		
9¼	6⅛	WstFinl .15a	4	8	7⅛	7⅛		
1⅞	¾	WstPact wt		8	1⅛	7-16		
3⅛	1⅞	Whitehal Co	4	1	2	2		
1⅝	⅜	Whittakr wt		2	11-16	11-16		
3	1⅞	Wichita Ind	6	1	2⅜	2⅜		
2	1⅛	Wilcx G		7	1⅛	1½		
9⅝	6½	Wmhous .30	6	11	7⅝	7⅝		
4⅞	2⅞	WilsonBr .30	6	5	4⅛	4⅛		
4½	2½	Winston Mll	4	4	2⅝	2½		
3⅞	1⅞	Wolf HowB		5	2⅞	2⅝		
11⅞	5½	Worcest Ctl	11	17	6½	6		
9⅞	6⅝	WorkWr .60	6	30	9⅞	9⅞		
6½	3⅛	Wrather Cp	9	1	4⅝	4⅝		
1⅛	⅜	Wright Har	9	11	13-16	13-16		
6⅞	3⅝	WyleLab .28	8	13	6⅝	6⅛		
11¼	7	Wynnin .15e	8	13	9⅞	9½		
12	9½	WymBn .56a	8	25	11	10⅝		
		X - Z						
20⅞	18	Xonics Inc	71	25	17⅞	17⅞		
8¼	6	ZeroMfg .24	6	11	8	8		
12	6⅞	Zimmer .06e	15	7	9⅞	9⅞		

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 7)

mostly on vacation. Thus, the swing from in-favor to out-of-favor may tend to be more exaggerated.

At present, the new-issue calendar is light, and that should help the market digest the recent issues. Only two new issues are currently on offer in the dollar sector: New Brunswick is seeking $35 million for seven years with a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent and Banque de l'Union Européenne is raising $30 million in five-year floating-rate notes.

BUE is introducing yet another new wrinkle to the floating-rate formula by omitting any minimum coupon. The recompense is a higher spread over the London interbank offered rate (LIBOR) than the 1/4-point margin usually applied to such notes. The margin will be 5/8 of a point for the first year, 1/2 for the second, 3/8 for the third and 1/4 for the final two years.

The attractiveness of such paper vis-à-vis other floating-rate notes depends on how one views the future trend of interest rates. If the outlook is for very high rates surpassing the minimum rate guaranteed on most other notes (these guarantees range from 7 to 8 3/4 per cent for the first year), then BUE's paper would be appealing as all these other loans will pay only 1/4 over interbank while BUE will, in most years, be paying over that.

On the other hand, taking present conditions in the market, terms on the loan would appear to be of little appeal to individual investors. The current six-month Eurodollar rate is 6 1/4 per cent, which would put BUE's first semi-annual coupon at a low 6 7/8 per cent. However, the paper is bound to attract money from other banks simply because it is more than they could earn by putting their cash out in the deposit market.

Managers of the just-priced $30-million, five-year floater for Crédit Industriel et Commercial say it was well received and cite the guarantee of a minimum coupon for its success. The CIC formula, also novel, guaranteed a minimum of 7 3/4 for the first year and 6 3/4 for the remaining four, or 1/4 over LIBOR, whichever is higher.

The best evidence of what the market likes is the price these notes command on the secondary market. The three loans which had offered a guarantee for only the first year are all trading at discounts between 98 and 99 while those offering a minimum coupon for the life of the loan are trading around par.

Still on offer from a week ago is the $25-million, seven-year, 9-per-cent notes for Keppel Shipyards. Expected to be announced shortly is a $30-million six or seven-year loan for Mitsubishi Shipbuilding offering a coupon of around 9 per cent.

Currently on offer in the Canadian-dollar market is a split loan for International Standard Electric of Canada, an ITT affiliate. It is raising $Can.20 million of six-year notes bearing a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent and $Can.20 million of 10-year bonds paying 10 per cent. A sinking fund will reduce the average life of the bonds to 8.2 years.

Royal Trust Mortgage Corp. increased its offering last week to $Can.20 million from the $Can.15 million initially envisaged. The six-year notes were priced at par with a coupon of 9 3/4 per cent.

In the deutsche-mark sector, Aumar, the Spanish highway agency, is seeking 70 million DM in seven-year notes with a coupon of 9 per cent.

The World Bank arranged a private placement last week of 150 million DM. Its six-year notes were sold at par with a coupon of 8 per cent. Still on offer are the 80 million DM of eight-year convertible notes for Mitsubishi Chemical.

As expected, the participating income debentures offered by Thyssen-Bornemisza were heavily oversubscribed. The 100 million guilders of 25-year bonds were sold at par with an initial coupon of 9 per cent.

In the equity market, the 8 million common stock offering by Japan's Renown was priced at $2.06 a share, representing a discount of 6 per cent from the Tokyo price of 644 yen at the time the terms were set.

International Issues
(7-15 years)
July 21: 8.79% July 14: 8.79%

Industrials
(5-7 years)
July 21: 7.03% July 14: 7.12%

Industrials
(7-15 years)
July 21: 8.66% July 14: 8.65%

Market Turnover

	July 23	July 16
Cedel:	$392.8 mil.	$522.8 mil.
Euroclear:	$530.2 mil.	$337.3 mil.

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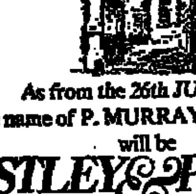


Quarterly dividends on the outstanding shares of stock of this corporation at the rate of 62½ cents a share on the $2.50 cumulative convertible preferred stock, Series A and B, and 70 cents a share on the common stock have been declared, payable September 15, 1976, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 20, 1976.

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Geoffrey Davey
Vice President & Secretary

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OSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

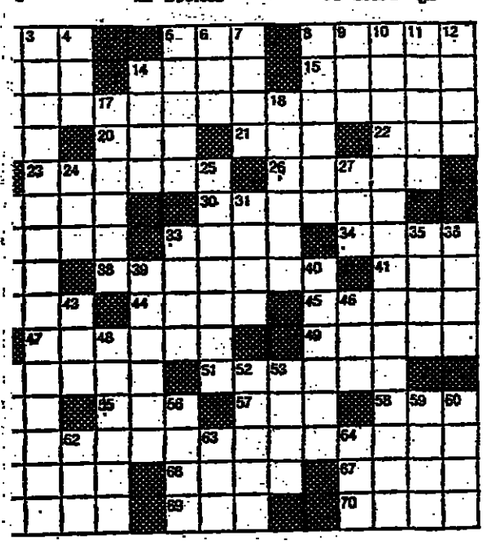
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51 Airport paving
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55 State: Abbr.
57 Cut off
58 Boxer Gavilan
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66 Knitters' word
67 Mideast country
68 Prescribed amounts
69 Tennis unit
70 Response to an explanation

DOWN

1 Lake
2 Hue
3 Special skills
4 Zodiac sign
5 Gertrude
6 Et —— (and the following)
7 Give the cold shoulder
8 Gait
9 3 rms. & bth.
10 Board game
11 Pitcher Luis
12 Useless
14 Fox of Africa
17 Famous QB
18 Jostles
24 Spanish gold
25 Most fanciful
27 Gun an engine
28 Visit
29 Spread
31 Performs
33 Skewer
35 Close
36 Rooms
39 Town in Indiana
40 Seafood item
43 Chinese temple
46 Egg cells
48 Loudly proclaims
50 Pool member
52 Vigilant
53 Aerial maneuver
54 Ripened
56 Most of Switzerland
59 Dies ——
60 Unit of force
62 Poet's word
63 Owed
64 Uris's "QB ——"



ATHER

	C	F	
.....	22	72	Clear
M.....	19	66	Cloudy
.....	—	—	Unavailable
.....	25	77	Clear
.....	31	88	Clear
.....	29	68	Cloudy
.....	23	73	Cloudy
.....	18	64	Showers
C.....	28	82	Clear
.....	26	79	Cloudy
A.....	24	75	Overcast
EN....	21	70	Clear
SOL..	27	81	Clear
.....	17	63	Rain
H.....	20	68	Cloudy
.....	28	82	Clear
T.....	26	65	Cloudy
.....	19	66	Cloudy
.....	24	75	Cloudy
.....	22	72	Storm
AS....	27	81	Clear
.....	25	77	Clear
.....	21	70	Cloudy
LES...	19	66	Cloudy

	C	F	
MADRID	32	90	Clear
MILAN	18	64	Rain
MONTREAL	19	66	Partly Cloudy
MOSCOW	27	81	Clear
MUNICH	12	54	Rain
NEW YORK	22	72	Fair
NICE	24	75	Clear
OSLO	24	75	Clear
PARIS	22	72	Cloudy
PRAGUE	15	59	Showers
ROME	27	81	Clear
SOFIA	22	72	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	19	66	Cloudy
TEHRAN	38	100	Partly Cloudy
TEL AVIV	21	69	Clear
TUNIS	30	86	Clear
VIENNA	15	59	Rain
WARSAW	24	75	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	26	79	Sunny
ZURICH	14	57	Storm

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

(AP)
ng quoted by Associ-curities, are which curities boon asset ought ales ch-

	Bid	Ask
id	Ask	
18	5.18	
33		
53		
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68		
0	8.42	
43	13.69	
9	N.L.	
40		
91	10.32	
2	N.L.	
7	10.02	
9.	5.58	
15:		
8	8.61	
0	5.79	
2	9.86	
5	10.51	
5	6.73	
6	16.13	
9	7.09	
	5.26	
5	16.99	
4	15.56	
9	18.48	
3	15.11	
	9.21	
14	4.74	
	6.90	
	11.86	
	7.55	
	4.98	
	3.99	
	5.55	
	5.34	
	N.L.	
	2.90	
3	N.L.	
1	7.81	
1	7.81	
1	10.81	
	5.38	
	7.84	
	11.48	
1	8.97	
	5.21	
	8.15	
	6.86	
	11.66	
5	N.L.	
1	N.L.	
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3	N.L.	
	14.03	
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	8.96	
	N.L.	
	11.31	
	10.47	
	12.97	
	7.37	
2	4.26	
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	11.00	
	N.L.	
	13.27	
	N.L.	
	N.L.	
	12.75	
	12.15	
	9.37	
	5.39	
	N.L.	
	N.L.	
	N.L.	

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices, July 23, 1976

	Bid	Ask
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	12.09	13.11
Equit	5.14	N.L.
Levse	15.09	16.49
Lig As	10.02	N.L.
Sat Inc	4.92	N.L.
Third C	12.34	13.49
Eagle Gr	9.25	10.11
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	8.62	9.29
Fours	8.36	N.L.
Grwth	9.28	10.01
Incom	5.73	6.18
Spect	5.99	6.46
Stock	9.63	10.38
EDIE Sp	16.89	N.L.
Egrat F	11.07	12.03
Elfun Tr	14.85	
Energy	14.53	N.L.
Fairfld	9.90	10.76
Farm Bu	8.66	N.L.
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	8.99	9.13
Empir	18.90	
Four E	17.52	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.47	9.26
Capit	9.28	10.14
Contfd	12.30	N.L.
Daily I	1.00	N.L.
Dstry	8.38	
Eq Inc	14.39	N.L.
Magel	21.82	
Fidel	15.99	17.48
Purim	10.51	11.49
Salem	4.67	5.10
Tarift	52.63	N.L.
Trend	22.69	24.80
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.54	N.L.
Indust	4.38	N.L.
Incom	7.39	N.L.
Fst Investors:		
Discp	5.25	5.70
Grwth	7.02	7.67
Incom	8.45	9.23
Stock	8.03	8.78
FstMtt A	8.14	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.06	4.44
Forty Fr	14.06	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.06	4.44
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.69	5.13
Incom	11.71	12.80
Mutal	9.64	10.54
Spect	8.25	9.02
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	7.00	7.55
Grwth	6.08	6.56
Utils	4.19	4.52
Incom	1.70	1.83
US Gov	9.48	10.22
Capit	2.40	2.59
Equit	3.41	3.68
Frkln Lfe	9.33	10.20
FdF Dep	8.68	N.L.
Fundmk	8.34	8.49
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.97	9.80
Impac	7.95	8.69
Ind Tr	11.22	12.26
Pilot	8.50	9.29
GESA S	27.93	
Gen Sec	8.25	N.L.
Grth Ind	16.31	N.L.
Guard Al	28.43	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.42	4.83
Grwth	6.92	7.56
Incom	8.71	9.52
Hart Gth	11.68	N.L.
Hart Lev	13.09	N.L.
Harvest	10.42	N.L.
Heritge	1.37	
Holds Tr	1.00	N.L.
Hor Man	16.22	17.64
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.31	4.71
Incom	3.29	3.78
Trst sh	10.55	11.53
Trst us	2.85	
Imp Cap	8.34	9.11
Imp Gth	7.35	8.03
Inc Bost	5.83	
Industry	3.10	
INTGN	8.13	8.79
Int Invst	unavail	
Inv Guid	8.36	N.L.
Inv Bos	10.72	11.55
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	8.29	9.06
Capit S	5.56	6.08
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.76	6.00
IDS Grt	5.69	
IDS Indl	4.90	5.33
Mutl	9.01	9.79
Prog	3.27	3.55
Stock	19.38	21.06
Select	9.75	9.84
Var Py	6.66	7.24
Inv Resh	5.45	5.96
Istel	21.07	21.72
Ivy	6.56	N.L.
JP Grth	10.91	11.86
Janus F	17.20	N.L.
John Hancock:		
Balan	8.81	9.58
Bond	18.79	20.42
Grwth	6.34	6.89
Johnstn	20.93	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.17	4.56
Cus B1	17.46	18.17
Cus B2	18.59	20.32
Cus B4	6.03	6.78
Cus K1	7.53	8.23
Cus K2	5.48	5.99
Cus S1	19.47	21.27
Cus S2	9.48	10.37
Cus S3	8.48	9.26
Cus S4	3.72	4.06
Polar	3.49	3.81
Land Gth	6.97	7.62
Lex Gr	7.78	8.50
Lex In	10.18	11.13
Lex R	15.07	16.47
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	15.57	17.07
Life Ins	6.42	7.02
Lincoln Natl:		
Linc Ca	6.17	6.74
Sel Am	7.04	N.L.
Sel Spl	13.42	N.L.
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	10.64	N.L.
Mut	13.54	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affilfd	8.27	8.92
Bnd db	10.72	11.72
Incom	3.34	3.61
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	10.64	11.63
Incom	8.84	9.66
US Gov	9.90	10.82
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.59	8.30
Indep	7.37	8.05
Mass	10.56	11.54
Mass Financl:		
MIT	11.24	12.12
MIG	9.74	10.58
MID	13.51	14.57
MFD	12.10	13.05
MCD	13.42	14.47
MFB	15.33	16.53
Mathers	11.69	N.L.
ML Cap	14.10	15.08
ML Rdy	1.00	N.L.
Mid AM	5.17	5.65
Mon Mkt	1.00	N.L.
MONY	9.80	10.42
MSB Fd	14.94	N.L.
Mut Ben	9.67	10.35
MIF Fd	9.01	9.74
MIF Gth	3.98	4.30
Mutualist Omaha:		
Amer	11.30	11.47
Grwth	4.59	4.77
Incom	8.99	9.77
Mut Shrs	26.44	N.L.
NEA Mut	8.48	N.L.
Natl Ind	10.78	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.28	10.01
Bond	4.35	4.69
Divid	3.83	4.13
Grwth	5.84	6.30
Pf Stk	6.95	7.49
Incom	5.13	5.53
Stock	8.03	8.66
NELife Fund:		
Equit	16.54	17.98
Grwth	8.79	9.55
Incom	13.48	14.65
Side	14.33	15.58
Neuw Fd	8.55	N.L.
New Wld	11.50	12.57
Newton	11.58	N.L.
Newt Inv	10.42	N.L.
Nichls F	13.43	N.L.
Noreast	14.59	N.L.
Omega	9.53	9.85
One Wm	14.61	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.69	7.21
Incom	8.11	8.86
Opp Mp	1.00	N.L.
AIM	9.35	10.22
Time	6.99	7.64
OTC Sec	11.24	12.33
Param M	7.64	8.35
Partner	9.03	N.L.
Paul Rvr	6.26	6.84
Penn Sq	8.24	N.L.
Penn Mu	3.34	N.L.
Phila	7.39	8.08
Phoe Cap	8.17	8.93
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pil Fd	12.58	13.94
Pilg Fd	7.40	8.09
Mag C	3.45	N.L.
Mag In	8.74	9.20
Pine St	10.69	N.L.
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	13.84	15.15
II	12.51	14.17
Plan Inv	11.26	12.24
Plgrth	11.34	12.39
Pilfnd	7.43	8.12
Price Funds:		
Grwth	11.18	N.L.
Incom	9.69	N.L.
N Era	11.04	N.L.
N World	7.20	N.L.
Pro Fund	5.46	N.L.
Prov Gth	7.95	8.69
Pru SIF	10.20	11.15
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.38	12.44
Equit	10.06	10.99
Geogr	13.64	14.91
Growth	10.34	11.30
Incom	7.56	8.26
Invest	8.91	8.75
Vista	10.56	13.54
Voyas	12.13	13.26
Rainbw	1.64	N.L.
Reserve	3.00	N.L.
Revere	5.13	5.61
Selec Equ	9.25	10.11
Selec Gth	7.79	8.51
Scudder Funds:		
Intl Fd	13.09	N.L.
Speci	23.79	N.L.
Balan	14.94	N.L.
Com St	9.53	N.L.
Man R	10.03	N.L.
Sbd Levr	4.66	
Security Funds:		
Equity	3.87	4.23
Invest	6.90	7.54
Ultra	9.18	10.03
Sent Gth	9.29	10.21
Sentry F	12.51	13.60
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	5.41	5.91
Entrp	5.31	5.99
Fed Fd	5.02	5.49
Herby	8.24	9.01
Legal	6.57	7.29
Pace	9.25	10.11
Shearson Funds:		
Apprc	17.85	18.59
Incom	17.56	18.28
Invest	10.31	10.74
Sierra G	8.33	N.L.
Sherm D	15.20	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	8.19	8.95
Invest	10.70	11.69
Trust	8.17	8.93
Vent	9.71	10.61
Sis-Kemper:		
Sus G	7.22	7.90
Sus In	9.41	10.28
Sup S	10.21	11.16
Tech	7.56	8.26
Kem I	10.73	11.41
Kem M	1.00	N.L.
SB Equty	9.80	N.L.
SB I&G	11.70	N.L.
SoGen In	10.74	11.25
Sw Invs	7.54	8.15
Swiss Gt	4.42	4.99
Sover In	12.14	13.27
Spectra F	4.95	N.L.
State Bond Grp:		
Com F	4.47	4.89
Div Fd	5.07	5.54
Prgs F	3.97	4.34
StFrm Gt	5.66	N.L.
STFrm Ba	8.94	N.L.
State St	43.58	43.90
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.49	N.L.
Asso F	1.05	N.L.
Invest	1.29	N.L.
Ocean	6.12	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	18.19	N.L.
Cap O	8.37	N.L.
Stock	12.96	N.L.
Stock	12.96	N.L.
Survey F	9.25	10.17
Temp Gt	10.27	11.22
Temp Inv	1.00	N.L.
Trns Cap	7.64	8.36
Trns Inv	9.23	10.03
Trau Eq	10.22	11.17
Tudr Ind	13.86	N.L.
TwnC Gt	3.78	N.L.
TwnC Inc	5.27	N.L.
USAA Gt	8.23	N.L.
US GovSe	9.55	9.70
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	3.85	4.21
Balan	7.56	8.27
Cons S	12.16	13.29
Unif Mut	8.36	N.L.
Upland	9.08	9.92
Union Svc Grp:		
Bond	12.67	13.41
Nat Inv	6.77	7.30
U Cap	10.72	11.56
Union	12.65	13.64
United Funds:		
Accm	6.50	7.10
Bond	7.07	7.73
Con Gr	9.33	10.20
Con Inc	8.98	9.81
Incom	10.66	11.65
Scien	6.13	6.70
Vang	5.34	5.84
Upit Svcs	1.52	N.L.
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	7.02	7.20
Incom	4.86	4.98
Lev Grt	8.48	8.70
Spl Sit	3.93	4.03
Vance Sanders:		
Incom	13.23	14.46
Invest	7.06	7.72
Comm	6.32	6.91
Speci	7.00	7.65
Vand Gth	4.07	N.L.
Vand Inc	3.22	N.L.
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	18.70	20.44
Invst	8.28	9.05
Morg	11.83	12.93
Trust	9.64	10.54
Weltsl	11.49	12.56
Weltin	10.06	10.99
West B	9.29	10.26
Windr	9.92	10.84
Varin P	3.45	3.76
Wallst G	6.24	6.82
Wash Eq	10.37	N.L.
Wasatch Gr	7.43	8.08
Wisc Inc	5.34	5.83



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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ERECK

AGMANE

BUSRUB



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: BAKED FROZE SAVORY COUPLE

Saturday's Answers: *How to tell when the roof is ready to collapse*—"EAVES-DROP"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I CAN READ IT! I CAN *READ IT!* I JUST DON'T KNOW HOW TO *ANNOUNCE* THE WORDS!"

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By B. L. Reid. Yale. 532 pp. $25.

Reviewed by J.H. Plumb

IN February 1965 Sir Harold Wilson gave permission for the decomposed remains of Sir Roger Casement (he had been buried in lime like a common murderer) to be removed to Ireland, where they were received in majestic state. At the funeral, 15 nations were represented, including, ironically, England, whose government had hanged him. The sick and aging Irish President Eamon De Valera rose from his bed to deliver an oration first in Irish (which would have been incomprehensible to Casement), then in English—the theme being the martyrdom of Casement, an Ulsterman, in the cause of Ireland. It was a fitting end, bordering somewhat on fantasy, to a life of quixotic adventure.

Casement's story is like a mountain range caught in the setting sun—the peaks are brilliant, clear, strongly defined, glowing with color, the valleys deep, dark and obscure. Born of impeccable Protestant Irish ancestry, shabby-genteel with more influential connections, he was orphaned early, grew up haphazardly, drifted to Africa, picked up a consular job in Old Calabar, became outraged by Leopold of the Belgians' atrocities in the Congo, and set about exposing them with remorseless intensity that brought him considerable notoriety and was instrumental in his dispatch to South America. His investigations into the treatment of the Indians at Putumayo on the Amazon brought him still greater fame, and finally official recognition with a knighthood.

Conversion to the cause of Ireland followed. "The 'white Indians' of Ireland are heavier on my heart than all the Indians of the rest of the earth," he wrote. Action always followed rapidly on Casement's commitments. He plunged into the Irish Volunteer Movement, reached Germany via America during World War I, attempted to form an Irish Legion, was landed by submarine just before the Easter Rising in 1916, which he hoped to stop because of the failure of German military equipment to arrive, was rounded up in a matter of hours, transported to Britain, tried as a traitor, hanged. But hanged in a distressing miasma of rumor and innuendo supported by the so-called Black Diaries, which disclosed that Casement had been a homosexual.

Outrage followed. Irishmen and friends denounced the diaries as forgeries by the British government to blacken the character of a hero and martyr. Certainly their unscrupulous use diminished sympathy for Casement and muted the protest about his execution. Controversy has raged ever since. Casement was a man of great nobility, of exceptional bravery throughout his life, a man about whom close friends of decades had not the slightest suspicion of his moral integrity. He became martyr, hero, victim.

To get behind the rumors and the myths has taken a long time; the scrappy, often contradictory evidence that Casement left behind has proved hard to sift. And exciting and dramatic as Casement's life obviously was, the man himself was a mass of shadows, shifting in attitudes, caught up in romantic fantasies, unbelievably incompetent, an incurable drifter, often neurotically ill.

Few subjects could be more difficult for a biographer. B.L. Reid *has triumphed in this book.* The excitement of Casement's career is there, so is everything else: his obvious homosexuality, his compassion, his bravery, his total incompetence, his noble bearing at his traitor's death. Reid's judgment is cool, sympathetic, wise, *and his book admirable in* structure and very readable. However, there is one weakness. Reid detaches, as it were, Casement's homosexuality from the rest of his life—that was his preference, as another man's might be for girls. This appears to create a *proper sense of proportion by* disentangling Casement's achievements from his sexual predilections. It also underlines the loathsome actions of Lord Newton and F.E. Smith, who used the diaries to discredit Casement. Nevertheless, it evades what is *central to an understanding of* Casement's career. This only makes sense in terms of his compulsive homosexuality. It cannot be detached from his beliefs or his bravery.

Quite early Casement recognized his nature, probably at 16, if not sooner, and so he found a conventional career, which would have been quite easy for him to obtain, impossible to pursue. Like many 19th-century homosexuals, he discovered it was easier to practice with foreigners or with working-class or lower-middle-class youths. He was more at ease, more at home, away from Britain and Ireland during his youth and early manhood. His tastes also led him to know through his heart, not his head, what it was like to be despised and downtrodden and rejected, to be one of those born without the luck of the draw.

It may be hard to believe that a man compulsively obsessed with the size of penises and anal penetration could be a man of nobility, compassion and bravery; who could give his life almost cheerfully for a doomed cause. Maybe bitterly hard for Catholic Ireland to believe. But so it was.

J.H. Plumb is professor of modern English history at Christ's College, Cambridge, and author of several books including, most recently, "The First Four Georges."

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Solution to Friday's Puzzle

W	I	S	H	■	O	R	B	I	T	■	S	O	W	N
A	N	T	I	■	N	O	O	S	E	■	I	L	I	A
S	T	A	G	■	S	W	I	M	M	I	N	G	L	Y
H	O	T	H	E	A	D	S	■	P	L	E	A	D	S
■	■	■	D	A	L	Y	■	B	L	O	W	■	■	■
A	D	V	I	S	E	■	T	R	A	N	S	F	E	R
R	E	E	V	E	■	P	I	E	T	A	■	E	R	E
M	I	N	E	■	A	L	G	A	E	■	T	R	A	M
O	C	A	■	S	W	O	R	D	■	P	E	A	S	E
R	E	L	O	C	A	T	E	■	A	R	M	L	E	T
■	■	■	■	W	O	K	S	■	M	N	O	P	■	■
A	V	E	N	U	E	■	B	E	D	S	T	E	A	D
G	O	V	E	R	N	M	E	N	T	■	I	D	L	Y
I	T	E	R	■	E	R	A	T	O	■	N	E	O	N
S	E	N	S	■	R	A	M	I	E	■	G	L	E	E

CHESS — By Robert Byrne

The standard method of exploiting an *isolated QP* is to use the square in front of it as a knight outpost. The pawn, blind to what stands directly before it, also blocks its own pieces from making a vertical attack on such an outpost piece.

While any piece can make capital of a secure outpost, the knight, as the least valuable, need not fear exchange for a bishop and is thus not easily driven off. Moreover, the short-range knight reaches its peak efficiency in a solid central location.

But what happens when you cannot control the square in front of your opponent's isolated pawn? Generally, the chance is then lost for branding the pawn a static weakness.

However, there is one rare type of position arising from the old four knights variation of the Sicilian Defense in which the isolated pawn can often be exploited by tactically seizing an outpost behind it. Everything must happen quickly here, for no outpost behind enemy lines can long be maintained.

Observe the incisive play of Milan Vukcevich of the Cleveland Kinghunters against Roy Ervin of the San Francisco Dragons in the National Chess League.

Ervin's 6 . . . B-N5, tamer than the popular 6 . . . P-Q3; 7 B-KB4, P-K4 (not 7 . . . N-K4?; 8 Q-Q4!, winning the QP); 8 B-N5, P-QR3; 9 N-R3, P-QN4; 10 BxN, tempts White to 7N-Q6ch, which, however, leads to nothing after 7 . . . K-K2!; 8 NxBch, RxN; 9 B-Q3; P-Q4, as in Keres-Trifunovic, Moscow 1947.

Nevertheless, 7 P-QR3 practically compels Black to yield the bishop pair and to accept an isolated QP by 8 . . . P-Q4; 9 PxP, PxP since there is no other way for Black to obtain freedom. Yet Ervin could have held Vukcevich to a truly minimal advantage by playing 12 . . . B-K3, followed by 13 . . . P-KR3, 14 . . . R-K1, 15 . . . QR-B1 and so on.

Instead, his 12 . . . P-Q5; 13 N-K4, N-Q4 was sharply rebuffed by the surprising invasion 14 B-Q6! Ervin could not take advantage of the loose-looking white minor pieces by 14 . . . P-B4 because 15 B-QB4!, PxN; 16 BxNch, K-R1; 17 BxN! (17 BxR yields Black counterchances with a strong center after 17 . . . QxB/4), QxB; 18 BxKP gains White a pawn.

After 15 B-N3 Ervin could not get away with 15 . . . B-B4; 16 N-Q6, BxB; 17 QxB, R-K2; 18 N-B5, R-Q2; 19 NxQP, winning a pawn, but his 15 . . . P-B4 met with the smashing invasion 16 N-Q6! He must have realized too late that 16 . . . P-B5 is destroyed by 17 Q-R5!

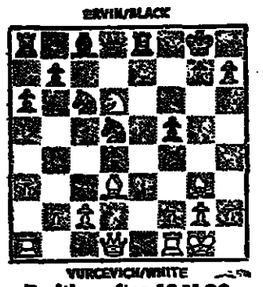
Vukcevich quickly set up a powerful pin with 17 B-QB4 and laid on additional pressure after 17 . . . B-K3; 18 R-K1.

It was fruitless for Ervin to try 18 . . . P-QN4, since 19 RxB, PxB; 20 NxQBP puts White a pawn ahead and in command of the center.

But 18 . . . Q-Q2 collapsed against 19 NxNP, winning a pawn and threatening 20 N-B5.

Vukcevich's 21 B-R2 forced Ervin to give up because there was no defense to the simultaneous threats 22 P-QN4, 22 QxP or 22 R-Q6.

ERVIN/BLACK



VUKCEVICH/WHITE

Position after 16 N-Q6

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Vukcevich	Black Ervin	White Vukcevich	Black Ervin	White Vukcevich	Black Ervin
1 P-K4	P-QB4	8 NxB	P-Q4	15 B-N3	P-B4
2 N-KB3	P-K3	9 PxP	PxP	16 N-Q6	R-B1
3 P-Q4	PxP	10 B-Q3	O-O	17 B-QB4	B-K3
4 NxP	N-KB3	11 O-O	P-QR3	18 R-K1	Q-Q2
5 N-QB3	N-B3	12 B-KB4	P-Q5	19 NxNP	QxN
6 N/4-N5	B-N5	13 N-K4	N-Q4	20 RxB	N-R4
7 P-QR3	BxNch	14 B-Q6	R-N1	21 B-R2	Resigns

Phillies Power Way to Lead of 13 Over Pirates

Brown, Schmidt Are Sluggers

PHILADELPHIA, July 25 (UPI).—Ollie Brown's eighth-inning grand slam and Mike Schmidt's four runs batted in powered Philadelphia to a 13-7 victory over the Pirates today, giving the Phillies a 13-game lead over second-place Pittsburgh in the National League East.

Brown's home run followed a run-scoring single by Schmidt that snapped a 7-7 deadlock.

The Phillies' fifth inning was highlighted by Schmidt's 26th homer of the year. Garry Maddox also helped power the Phillies' attack with three RBI.

Sunday

The Pirates tied the game with a four-run rally in the eighth, capped by Dave Parker's two-run single. Frank Taveras started the rally with a double and went to third on Rennie Stennetts's single. Al Oliver's sacrifice fly drove in Taveras. Willie Stargell singled before Richie Zisk scored Stennett one out later with a double, setting the stage for Parker's hit.

Expos 2, Mets 1

At Montreal, Andre Thornton's bases-loaded single with one out in the ninth inning scored Ellis Valentine to give the Expos a 2-1 victory over New York.

Cardinals 4, Cubs 3

At St. Louis, Lynn McGlothen and Al Hrabosky combined on a three-hitter and the Cardinals took advantage of two errors by Chicago second-baseman Manny Trillo to defeat the Cubs, 4-3. McGlothen, 9-9, had a one-hitter entering the eighth inning before Chicago rallied for three hits and three runs. Hrabosky came in to record his 10th save.

Astros 1, Giants 0

At Houston, Greg Gross's sacrifice fly with one out in the 10th inning scored Wilbur Howard to give rookie right-hander Bo McLaughlin his first major league victory as the Astros nipped San Francisco, 1-0.

Twins 13, White Sox 8

At Chicago, pinch-hitter Rod Carew's bases-loaded triple highlighted a five-run sixth inning for Minnesota, which won its fifth straight game, 13-8, over the White Sox in the opener of a doubleheader. Minnesota also pulled off a triple play in the contest.

Carew's hit came off Francisco Barrios, who relieved starter and loser Terry Forster, 1-7. Forster gave up a run-scoring single to Bob Randall, which cut Chicago's lead to 5-4. After Forster walked Glenn Borgmann, Barrios came in and Carew, pinch-hitting for Luis Gomez, cleared the bases.

After Jorge Orta's single scored Chicago's first two runs, Jim Spencer hit an infield single, putting runners on first and second. Bill Stein, in attempting to sacrifice, bunted a popup in front of home plate which was caught by catcher Borgmann. He fired to shortstop Gomez, who stepped on second to double up Orta, and then tagged the oncoming Spencer to complete the triple play.

Tigers 9, Indians 1

At Cleveland, Pedro Garcia, John Wockenfuss and Aurelio Rodriguez each drove in two runs to give Detroit a 9-1 victory over the Indians in the first game of a doubleheader. The Tigers rallied for three runs in the second inning off Cleveland starter and loser Pat Dobson, 11-8 when Ben Oglivie, Wockenfuss and Tom Veryzer had run-scoring hits.

Brewers 3, Orioles 1

At Baltimore, southpaw Bill Travers hurled a three-hitter to lead Milwaukee to 3-1 victory over the Orioles and a four-game sweep of their series. Baltimore manager Earl Weaver was ejected from the contest in the top of the third inning, marking the eighth time he has been thrown out from a game this season.

Yankees 6, Red Sox 5

At New York, Chris Chambliss slammed a two-out three-run homer in the ninth inning to lift the Yankees to a 6-5 victory over Boston. Pinch-hitter Elrod Hedricks led off the ninth with a single and went to third on Mickey Rivers' double off the rightfield wall. Tom Murphy retired the next two batters before Tom House relieved. Chambliss hit House's first pitch for his 12th homer. Dick Tidrow, who pitched two innings of perfect relief, picked up the victory, the 17th against seven losses in July for New York.

Yankee Hurler Again Just Fails In No-Hit Try

NEW YORK, July 25 (UPI).—Doyle Alexander, who flirted with a no-hitter for seven innings against Cleveland last month, lost a no-hitter when Rick Burleson led off the ninth inning with a single Friday night. He finished with a three-hitter in hurling the New York Yankees to a 9-1 rout of the Boston Red Sox.

The right-hander, 25, was three outs away from becoming the first Yankee pitcher in 25 years to pitch a regular season no-hitter when Burleson lined the first pitch of the ninth into right-center.

Alexander retired the next batter but wild pitched Burleson to second, then lost his shutout when Fred Lynn singled Burleson home. Carl Yastrzemski also singled in the inning before Alexander, acquired from Baltimore in June, retired the side to gain his fifth victory in 11 decisions.

Graig Nettles and Mickey Rivers, both of whom participated in the May 30 brawl in which Boston pitcher Bill Lee was injured, provided Alexander with major offensive support by slamming Lee for home runs. Nettles' homer, his 15th, followed a single by Chris Chambliss in the second. In the fourth, Rivers' three-run homer capped a five-run rally that increased New York's lead to 7-0.

Rivers had been accused of "sneak punching" several Boston players during the May 20 flareup.

Non-Victor Leads In Canadian Golf

WINDSOR, Canada, July 25 (AP).—Bob Wynn, bidding for his first Professional Golfers Association main tour victory, fired a 4-under-par 66 yesterday to take the third-round lead in the Canadian Open golf championship.

Wynn, 36, who has been on the tour since 1971, had a 54-hole total of 8-under 202 to take a two-stroke lead over U.S. Open champion Jerry Pate. Lyn Lott was third at 205 while Ben Crenshaw and second-round leader Jack Nicklaus were at 206 going into today's final round of the $200,000 tournament.

Frenchman Wins in Auto

PERGUSA, Italy, July 25 (Reuters).—René Arnoux of France, driving a Renault, won the ninth race of the European Formula Two drivers championship here today.

Asian Federation Rules Out Israel

MONTREAL, July 25 (Reuters).—Israel will not be allowed to participate in the 1978 Asian Games, the Asian Games Federation ruled yesterday. The reasons given were security and the expense which would be involved if Israel was invited to participate.

Joseph Inbar, president of the Israeli Olympic Committee, said he would approach the IOC and ask it to withdraw recognition of the Asian Games Federation.

Thailand has offered to stage the 1978 Asian Games. Pakistan had originally been awarded the event but decided that it could not afford it.



Dick Williams

Williams Ousted As Angel Leader

ANAHEIM, Calif., July 25 (AP).—Manager Dick Williams of the California Angels was fired Friday by club President Gene Autry, the Angels announced. The Angels said third-base coach Norm Sherry was named to succeed Williams.

The Angels were last in the American League Western Division Friday with a 39-57 record.

Williams, 47, became the Angels' manager June 27, 1974. He had been manager at Boston from 1967 to 1969, guiding the Red Sox to the "miracle pennant" in 1967. He then guided the Oakland Athletics to three successive American League pennants and two World Series titles.

Red Patterson, president of the Angels, said Williams was fired because the ball players could not relate to him.

"The ball players have not seemed able—due to tension—to play up to their ability," Patterson said. "We feel a new manager with a more relaxed approach might make the difference."

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	62	29	.681	—
Pittsburgh	53	41	.559	11
New York	50	47	.515	15
St. Louis	41	52	.441	22
Chicago	39	55	.415	24 1/2
Montreal	29	59	.330	31 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	60	36	.625	—
Los Angeles	53	43	.552	7
Houston	49	50	.495	12 1/2
San Diego	48	49	.495	12 1/2
Atlanta	44	52	.458	16
San Francisco	43	56	.429	19

(Sunday's games not included.)

Friday's Results

Cincinnati 3, Atlanta 1.
Philadelphia 11, Pittsburgh 1.
Montreal 3, New York 2.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 3.
San Francisco 3, Houston 0.
Los Angeles 5, San Diego 0.

Saturday's Results

Pittsburgh 8, Philadelphia 5 (1st).
Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 1 (2d).
Atlanta 5, Cincinnati 4 (1st).
Cincinnati 6, Atlanta 3 (2d).
Houston 5, San Francisco 4 (1st).
San Francisco 4, Houston 0 (2d).
St. Louis 12, Chicago 3.
New York 10, Montreal 4.
San Diego 6, Los Angeles 5.

Sunday's Games

Philadelphia 13, Pittsburgh 7.
Montreal 2, New York 1.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 2.
Houston 1, San Francisco 0.
Los Angeles at San Diego.
Cincinnati at Atlanta, n.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	59	33	.641	—
Cleveland	45	45	.500	13
Baltimore	46	47	.495	13 1/2
Detroit	43	48	.473	15 1/2
Boston	42	50	.457	17
Milwaukee	40	50	.444	18

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Kansas City	58	38	.617	—
Oakland	50	46	.521	9
Texas	46	47	.495	11 1/2
Minnesota	45	48	.484	12 1/2
Chicago	42	51	.457	15
California	41	57	.418	19

(Sunday's games not included.)

Friday's Results

Cleveland 9, Detroit 4.
Milwaukee 4, Baltimore 3.
New York 9, Boston 1.
Minnesota 6, Chicago 2.
Oakland 2, Kansas City 0.

Saturday's Results

New York 4, Boston 1.
Detroit 5, Cleveland 4.
Minnesota 17, Chicago 2.
Kansas City 6, Oakland 5.
California 5, Texas 0 (1st).
California 4, Texas 3 (2d).
Milwaukee 4, Baltimore 1 (1st).
Milwaukee 5, Baltimore 0 (2d).

Sunday's Games

Detroit 9, Cleveland 1.
Minnesota 13, Chicago 8 (1st).
New York 8, Boston 6.
Texas at California.
Kansas City at Oakland.
Milwaukee 3, Baltimore 1.

Players, Fans Show Anger

From Wire Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The Philadelphia Phillies and Pittsburgh Pirates didn't exactly leave a crowd of 57,273 fans laughing after they split a two-night doubleheader last night.

Before the firing was over, a fan tossed a bottle into centerfield, an usherette was attacked, and the Pirates twice came charging from the dugout after Philadelphia shortstop Larry Bowa.

In between the sideshows, the

Saturday

Pirates won the first game, 8-5, with the help of five unearned runs and ninth-inning clutch relief pitching from Dave Giusti. The Phillies came back behind three-hit pitching by Steve Carlton and a 15-hit attack that included Greg Luzinski's 13th homer and five Philadelphia doubles to win the second, 7-1.

The thrown bottle shattered close to Pittsburgh centerfielder Al Oliver. The Pirates left the field and the second game was delayed nine minutes in the bottom of the fourth while the debris was cleared. When action resumed, Oliver declined to continue under the conditions. He was replaced.

The team battles erupted when Bowa "absently-minded" ran from second to third on a fly ball, thinking there were two out, and was doubled off second base. Former teammate Bill Robinson needled the Phillies' shortstop about the boner. Words were exchanged; both dugouts emptied.

Mets 10, Expos 4

At Montreal, John Milner and Pepe Mangual each drove in three runs and New York took advantage of wild pitching by the Expos to win, 10-4. The Mets got their first run in the opening inning when Milner scored after Expos' loser Clay Kirby walked four batters in a row.

Cardinals 12, Cubs 3

At St. Louis, Hector Cruz knocked in four runs with a homer and a single as the Cardinals collected 13 hits off five Chicago pitchers to take a 12-3 victory.

Padres 6, Dodgers 5

At San Diego, Fred Winfield slammed a one-out double off the right-field wall to score Tito Fuentes from second with the winning run in the ninth inning as the Padres overcame Los Angeles, 6-5.

Astros 5, Giants 4
Giants 4, Astros 0

At Houston, John D'Acquisto and Mike Caldwell combined to pitch a three-hit shutout as San Francisco beat the Astros, 4-0, to split a doubleheader. Houston won the opener, 5-4, in 13 innings.

Braves 5, Reds 4
Reds 6, Braves 3

At Atlanta, Don Gullett, with late relief help from Jack Billingham, pitched Cincinnati to a 6-3 victory over the Braves and a split of their doubleheader before 50,419 fans. Atlanta won the opener, 5-4, on Tom Paciorek's RBI double.

In the second game, Ken Griffey singled in the first inning and went to third when centerfielder Jim Wynn let his drive go by him for an error.

Angels 8, Rangers 0
Angels 4, Rangers 3

At Anaheim, Calif., Jerry Remy tripled in two runs in a three-run third inning as the Angels held on to beat Texas, 4-3, in the second game to sweep a doubleheader as rookie Paul Hartzell shut out the Rangers, 8-0, on three hits in the opener. The victories enabled the American League West cellar occupants to successively celebrate the major league debut of new manager Norm Sherry, who replaced Dick Williams.

Twins 17, White Sox 2

At Chicago, Lyman Bostock hit for the cycle, driving in four runs, and Steve Braun also knocked in four to lead Minnesota to a 17-2 rout of Chicago, their fourth straight triumph over the White Sox. Bostock, who raised his average to .342, tripled to score two runs in the second, hit a homer, his third, in the fourth and hit a sacrifice fly in the sixth. He doubled in the eighth and singled leading off the ninth.

Brewers 4, Orioles 1
Brewers 5, Orioles 0

At Baltimore, Jerry Augustine tossed a four-hitter in the second game to lead Milwaukee to a 5-0 triumph over the Orioles and a doubleheader sweep as the Brewers won the opener, 4-1, on Gorman Thomas's two-run homer. Jack Heidemann blasted his first home run, in the nightcap, as five Brewers drove in a run to hand Wayne Garland his second loss in 14 decisions. The opening game loss marked the end of Reggie Jackson's home run hitting streak which had reached six games, tying an American League record.

Tigers 5, Indians 4

At Cleveland, Ben Oglivie belted his seventh home run, deep into the right-field stands, leading off the eighth inning to give Detroit a 5-4 victory over the Indians. The homer was the first hit off reliever and loser Jim Kern, 6-3, in 69 1-3 innings.

Royals 6, A's 5

At Oakland, Calif., Dave Nelson capped a six-run rally in the sixth inning with a two-run bloop single as Kansas City beat the fumbling A's 6-5. Oakland committed a season high of seven errors and dropped nine games behind the Royals in the American League West.

Bribe Offer Reported

MONTREAL, July 25 (Reuters).—Olympic volleyball officials said last night they were investigating a reported attempt to bribe a referee. Paul Libaud, French president of the International Volleyball Federation, said the referee, Antonio Pedro Costa of Brazil, reported he was offered money by an unnamed South Korean before Thursday's women's volleyball match between East Germany and South Korea. South Korea won the match.



Associated Press.

Princess Anne and her horse, Goodwill, take a spill at gate No. 19 of the cross-country course in Bromont.

Princess Anne Falls, Finishes Event With Mild Concussion

From Wire Dispatches

BROMONT, Quebec, July 25.—Princess Anne and her British three-day equestrian team showed courage here this weekend but it wasn't enough to beat the United States.

Yesterday, the Princess fell in the cross-country event, but got up to finish the course with bloodstained clothes.

The Princess's mount, Goodwill, skidded in deep mud at the 19th fence of the course, the most grueling test of horsemanship in the Games. The horse fell almost on top of the Princess after both its fore and hind legs struck an obstacle, a relatively easy zigzag of wooden poles.

Witnesses at the fence at the remote end of the five-mile course said Anne was slow to get to her feet and that her arm was cut.

A Buckingham Palace spokesman here said Princess Anne had a mild concussion and suffered cuts on her right arm and cheek.

Today, the United States won team and individual gold medals in the three-day team event; it was the U.S. team's first gold since 1948. West Germany won the silver team medal and Australia took the bronze.

Tad Coffin won the individual gold, with teammate Mike Plumb taking the silver and Karl Schultz of West Germany the bronze.

Steelers Stop All Stars, Rain Stops Game

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP).—The Pittsburgh Steelers defeated the College All-Stars, 24-0, Friday night in a football game called with 1:22 left in the third period after a torrential rain storm struck Soldier Field. An unruly mob from the crowd of 52,885 poured onto the field and tore down both goalposts.

Officials halted play and 12 minutes later the game was called as ushers and security police were unable to clear the fans from the flooded field.

National Football League Commissioner Pete Rozelle and the sponsoring Chicago Tribune jointly decided to call the game. Fans were still milling around the field and let out loud jeers when they were informed the game was called. Numerous fights broke out on the field before order was finally restored.

Roy Gerela booted three field goals in the first half and Franco Harris and Tommy Reamon added third-period touchdowns to give the two-time Super Bowl champions their second straight victory over the All-Stars.

The victory gave the pros a 31-9-2 won-lost-tied edge in what has turned out to be a one-sided series. The All-Stars have not won since 1963, when they defeated the Green Bay Packers, 20-17.

A heavy downpour hit the field 40 minutes before the kickoff but subsided by gametime.

Gerela gave the Steelers a 3-0 lead with a 29-yard field goal in the first period and then booted field goals of 32 and 23 yards in the second quarter for a 9-0 halftime lead.

Pittsburgh's curtain defense limited the All-Stars to 54 net yards in the first half and virtually shut off the All-Stars vaunted running attack.

Early in the third quarter, Pittsburgh scored nine points to clinch the outcome.

Mexican Walks To Gold Medal

MONTREAL, July 25 (UPI).—A boxing failure walked off with Mexico's first Olympic track and field gold medal Friday. A crowd of 68,000, the largest stadium crowd in Canada's history, saw Daniel Bautista stroll almost nonchalantly into Montreal's giant Olympic stadium to put Mexico on the gold medal standard with victory in the 20-kilometer walk.

The 24-year-old Monterrey factory worker, who set an Olympic record of 1 hour 24 minues 40.4 seconds, knelt and kissed the track after completing his walk. He then made the sign of the cross, donned a sombrero and was making a lap of triumph by the time his nearest rivals, three East Germans, appeared on the scene nearly half a minute later.

Mueller Kicks Home 11

BAD KISSINGEN, West Germany, July 25 (Reuters).—Gerd Mueller scored 11 goals for Bayern Munich when the European cupholders beat district league team FC Bad Kissingen, 18-0, in an exhibition match here Friday.

E. Germans Row to Success

MONTREAL, July 25 (UPI).—The East German oarsmen today grabbed five of the eight Olympic rowing titles, including the prestigious eights, but it was the Scandinavians who provided the thrills with Finland and Norway striking golds for the first time.

A 6-foot 3-inch Finn Pertti Karppinen produced the biggest rowing upset of the year when he powered past West Germany's two-time world champion Peter-Michael Kolbe to win the single sculls.

Karppinen made up more than seven seconds on the last 500 meters, overhauling the German with 10 meters left to finish one length ahead with a time of 7 minutes 29.03 seconds for the 2,000-meter course.

Norway gained its first rowing gold medal in the Olympics when brothers Alf and Frank Hansen won in the double sculls. The experienced brothers held off a strong late challenge from Britons Chris Baillieu and Mike Hart to win by a length in 7:13.20.

East Germany, as expected, captured the eights. The world champions did not get off to a good start and it was the 1972 Olympic-winning New Zealand boat which set the early pace.

In yesterday's events, East Germany won four gold medals and two silvers in the first Olympic women's rowing but Bulgaria prevented a sweep with two upsets. The East Germans won the eights, single sculls, coxed fours and quadruple sculls.

The Bulgarian women took the gold medals in double sculls and coxless pairs and the East Germans placed second in both events for the silver. The Soviet Union was third in the double sculls and West Germany won the bronze in the coxless pairs. The East Germans concluded their triumph with an exciting victory in the eights, pulling away from the Russians and Americans on the final third of the race. The Soviet Union finished second and the United States third.

Christine Scheiblich of East Germany won the single sculls in 4:05.56. Joan Lind of the United States was only 0.65 seconds behind at the finish to take the silver and the Soviet Union's Elena Antonova was third.

Brazil Plays Israel

MONTREAL, July 25 (UPI).—The draw for the quarterfinals of the Olympic soccer tournament was set yesterday, with Brazil to face Israel in Toronto today for a place in the last four. In the other quarterfinals, East Germany will meet France, Poland will face North Korea and Iran will tackle the Soviet Union.

French Bicyclist Fails in Bi
For a 3d Straight Gold Med

From Wire Dispatches

MONTREAL, July 25.—Here is the latest series of gold medal victors in the Olympic Games:

Cycling

Daniel Morelon of France, seven times world champion and twice Olympic gold medalist, failed in his bid to add another title to his collection when Anton Tkak of Czechoslovakia beat him in two out of three heats to win the sprint cycling gold medal. Morelon, 32d yesterday, lost the opening heat. In the second race, Tkak came high off the last banking and left it open for Morelon to move inside and win by three lengths.

Tkak came off the banking after the bell in the deciding race. Morelon closed down the back straight but Tkak held him off on the final bend and made it by half a length. Hans-Jurgen Geschke of East Germany beat West Germany's Dieter Berkmann to win the sprint bronze medal.

But West Germany won the 4,000-meter team pursuit, with the Soviet Union foursome taking the silver and Britain capturing the bronze.

Gymnastics

Soviet strongman Nikolai Andrianov has it all figured.

"The secret is to avoid making mistakes," he said. "I try to avoid making mistakes in my programs."

So does everyone else. But Andrianov is better at it than the others. The muscular blond collected three more Olympic gymnastics gold medals Friday night to go with his all-around gold and establish himself as the Nadia Comaneci of the male gymnastic world.

He won the floor exercise, the rings and long horse vault, and added a silver in the parallel bars and a bronze in the side horse. It was one of the finest overall showings in Olympic history. But coming on the heels of the dramatic women's competition—featuring Comaneci, Tourischeva, Korbut and Kim—it was stuff.

"I'm not jealous," said drianov in reply to a qu about the overwhelming larity of women's gymn "People are always more ing ed in women than they men."

Andrianov is not specta He turns in workmanlike formances, holds his mistak a minimum . . . and wins

Peter Kormann, a 21-ye university student, didn't w he did come in third, tak bronze in the floor exercis was the first U.S. medal in gymnastics since 1932.

The Japanese, who won 24 gymnastics medals overal years ago at Munich, in only 10 of 25 here. The four of seven individual ga 1972 as compared to just seven this time. It wasn't good showing for a country considers gymnastics its pa province, but the Japanese handicapped by the loss of top gymnast, Shigeru Kasa who missed the Games wi injury.

Weightlifting

Russia's Valery Shary, Olympic medal hopes ve four years ago when he fa make a lift in the press off two Bulgarians to w light-heavyweight gold. The 29-year-old world an ropean champion lifted 365 (803 lbs) to defeat Bul Blagoi Blagoev, 19, who ma 362.5 kilos (797 lbs), while daffi Stoichev, the 1974 champion, took the bronze a total lift of 360 kilos (79

Olympic Summari

BASKETBALL
Friday
Men's Group A
Cuba 89, Mexico, 75; Cana Australia 69.
Women's Round Robin Gro
U.S.S.R. 112, U.S. 77.
Saturday
Men's Group A
Australia 117, Japan 79.
U.S.S.R. 98, Cuba 72.
Canada 92, Mexico 84.
Men's Group B
Italy 95, Puerto Rico 81.
U.S. 81, Czechoslovakia 76.

FOOTBALL
Group A
Guatemala 1, Mexico 1.
Group C
Israel 1, France 1.
Group D
U.S.S.R. 3, North Korea 0.

HOCKEY
Friday
Group A
Malaysia 1, Canada 0.
Netherlands 1, Argentina 0.

YACHTING
Placings after four races
FLYING DUTCHMAN
1. W. Germany, 14.70; 2. 16.70; 3. Spain, 43.00; 4. 44.40; 5. France, 46.00; 6. New 50.00; 7. Canada, 5.270; 8. 53.00; 9. U.S., 58.70; 10. Swit 63.00.

SOLING
1. E. Germany, 29.40; 2. Franc 3. U.S.S.R., 38.00; 4. Denmark 5. U.S., 39.70; 6. Canada, 45.00 Germany, 46.00; 8. Sweden, 5 Netherlands, 63.00; 10. Spain, 6

FENCING
MEN'S EPEE
FINAL
1. A. Pusch, W. Germany, 5 2 defeats; 2. J. Hehn, W. Ge 3-2; 3. G. Kulcsar, Hungary, 3-2 Csetrics, Hungary, 3-3; 5. J. kowski, Poland, 3-3; 6. R. Sweden, 2-3.
(First three places decided b rage, last three on hits).

WOMEN'S FOIL FINAL
1. I. Schwarzenberger, Hung wins, 1 defeat; 2. M. Consolata, Italy, 4-1; 3. E. Belova, U.S.S.R. 4. B. Dumont, France, 2-3; 5. nisch, W. Germany, 1-4; 6. Bobis gary, 1-4.
First place decided on hits which Schwarzenberger beat 5-4; 5th and 6th places decid hits.

VOLLEY BALL
Friday
Women's Group A
Hungary 3, Peru 1; Japan 3, ada 0.
Men's Group A
Poland 3, Czechoslovakia 1.
Saturday
Women's Group B
S. Korea 3, Cuba 2.
Women's Group B
U.S.S.R. 3, E. Germany 2.
Men's Group B
Brazil 3, Italy 2.

Forego Runs Ahead of Secretariat's Earnings

By Gerald Strine

NEW YORK, July 25 (WP).—Forego blew past Secretariat in earnings yesterday by winning the $113,000 Brooklyn Handicap by two lengths over Lord Rebeau at Aqueduct racetrack.

Secretariat, now retired after U.S. horse-of-the-year honors in 1972 and 1973, fell from sixth to seventh place in the money-winning standings. Forego, the horse of the year in 1974 and 1975, increased his earnings total to $1,370,032. Secretariat retired with $1,316,808.

First prize in the Brooklyn was $67,860, and while moving up one notch higher toward Kelso's $1,977,896 is all very nice, Forego's owner, Mrs. Martha Gerry, could not help but remember how close her 6-year-old gelding had come this year to winning the handicap Triple Crown.

"That nose. That nose he lost by in the Suburban here two weeks ago. It was a costly one," jockey Heliodors Gustines said.

Had Forego been able to overtake Foolish Pleasure in the final strides of that mile and three-sixteenths event, his name would now be etched alongside those of Whisk Broom II, Tom Fool and Kelso as the only horses to sweep the Metropolitan, the Suburban and the Brooklyn.

There is always "next year" for Forego, perhaps. But the giant 6-year-old has ankle problems and it could be that the 1976 series represented his best chance for a historic sweep.

Forego's time for the 10-furlongs of the Brooklyn was 2:01 1/5. He was the 7-to-10 choice of 30,364 bettors.

Foolish Pleasure finished third yesterday as the 7-to-2 second choice. 4 1/2 lengths behind Lord Rebeau in the field of eight.

Pawneese Wins

ASCOT, England, July 25 (Reuters).—French-trained Pawneese, the only filly in the race, led from start to finish to win the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes here yesterday.

Pawneese, the first filly this century to capture both the English and French Oaks classics, won yesterday's mile-and-a-half £100,000 ($180,000) event, one of Britain's richest events, by one length over Bruni. Orange Bay was third.

She boosted the winnings for French art dealer Daniel Wildenstein by £81,508 ($146,000) for a season total of nearly £238,000 in six winning outings. Pawneese is trained at Chantilly, France, by Argentine Angel Penna.

The filly made all the running in the hands of Yves Saint-Martin. She went off at odds of 9-4.

French Derby winner, Youth, the 15-8 favorite, lost his chance by running wide on the turn. Dakota finished fourth and Malacate fifth in the field of 11.

Connors Victor; Smith a Loser

WASHINGTON, July 25 (UPI).—Jimmy Connors won a duel from Eddie Dibbs 6-4, 4-6, 6-4 yesterday to reach the semifinals of the $125,000 Washington Star tennis tournament but Stan Smith was derailed 6-1, 6-3 by unseeded Ray Moore of South Africa.

Top-seeded Connors, who had lost only three games in three previous matches, was erratic against the tenacious fifth-ranked Dibbs; he faces Moore today.

The other semifinal will be between Mexico's Raul Ramirez, a 6-2, 6-4 winner over Dick Stockton and another undefeated player, New Zealand's Brian Fairlie, who ousted Paraguay's Victor Pecci 7-5, 6-0.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES
NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati ..... 000 001 020—3 6 1
Atlanta ..... 000 100 000—1 7 0
Nicola (9-2) and Bench; Niekro, Dal Canton (8), Beard (9) and Pocoroba. L—Niekro (10-6).
New York ..... 000 000 020 00—2 7 0
Montreal ..... 000 020 000 01—3 7 0
Seaver, Lockwood (10) and Grote; Rogers, Murray (11) and Poole. W—Murray (3-5). L—Lockwood (5-4). HR—Poole (7th), Parrish (4th), Unser (7th).
Pittsburgh ..... 010 000 000—1 6 2
Philadelphia ..... 103 205 00x—11 15 0
Medich, Langford (5), Tekulve (6), Hernandez (7) and Sanguillen; Lonborg (12-5) and Oates. L—Medich (5-9). HR—Parker (6th), Cash (1st), Schmidt (25th).
San Fran. ..... 010 020 000—3 5 0
Houston ..... 000 000 000—0 4 1
Barr (8-8) and Rader; Richard, Peniz (9) and Herrmann. L—Richard (10-11).
Chicago ..... 000 120 100—4 11 0
St. Louis ..... 001 200 000—3 9 1
Burris, Sutter (7) and Swisher; Rasmussen, Hrabosky (8) and Simmons. W—Burris (8-11). L—Rasmussen (3-3). HR—Morales (11th).
San Diego ..... 000 000 000—0 4 1
Los Angeles ... 002 030 00x—5 5 0
Strom, Reynolds (3), Folkers (5), Tomlin (9) and Kendall; John (6-6) and Yeager. L—Strom (9-11). HR—Yeager (10th), Buckner (5th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit ..... 010 100 200—4 12 4
Cleveland ..... 214 020 00x—9 13 0
Roberts, Lamon (3), Grilli (6), MacCormack (9) and Wockenfuss; Bibby, Buskey (7) and Fosse. W—Bibby (6-3). L—Roberts (9-10). HR—Horton (9th), Blanks (4th), Carty (11th).
Boston ..... 000 000 001—1 3 3
New York ..... 020 001 10x—2 7 1
Lee, Pole (6), Willoughby (8) and Fisk; Alexander (5-6) and Munson. L—Pole (0-4). HR—Nettles (15th), Rivers (6th).
Milw. ... 100 001 000 000 2—4 11 0
Balt. ... 000 200 000 000 1—3 7 1
Slaton, Frisella (13) and Porter; Palmer, Martinez (13), Miller (13) and Dempsey. W—Slaton (11-6). L—Martinez (3-1). HR—Money (11th), May (18th), Jackson (16th).
Minnesota ..... 001 000 041—6 10 1
Chicago ..... 020 000 000—2 3 0
Hughes, Burgmeier (8) and Wynegar; Borgmann (8); Barrios, Hamilton (8) and Downing. W—Burgmeier (4-0). L—Barrios (2-4).
Kansas City ... 000 000 000—0 6 0
Oakland ..... 000 000 20x—2 6 2
Pattin, Mingori (7), and Martinez; Blue (8-8) and Tenace. L—Pattin (3-9).

SATURDAY'S GAMES
AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston ..... 000 000 010—1 7 1
New York ..... 030 001 00x—4 6 0
Jones, Willoughby (9) and Fisk; Figueroa (12-6) and Munson. L—Jones (4-1). HR—Rice (14th).
Detroit ..... 111 100 010—5 9 2
Cleveland ..... 000 220 000—4 14 1
Fidrych, Hiller (5) and Kimm; Brown, Hood (5), Kern (6), Laroche (9) and Fosse, Ashby (9). W—Hiller (3-4). L—Kern (6-9). HR—Thompson (14th), O'Ollivie (2th).
Minnesota ..... 330 101 349—17 17 2
Chicago ..... 000 020 000—2 10 2
Bane (3-2) and Borgmann; Jefferson, Vuckovich (1), Knapp (3), Odom (8) and Essian. L—Jefferson (2-4). HR—Bostock (3d), Braun (3), Ford (11th).
Kansas City ... 000 006 000—6 10 1
Oakland ..... 200 201 000—3 8 7
Leonard, Hassler (6), Littell (7), Mingori (8) and Stinson, Martinez (8); Rosman, Lindblad (6), Todd (6), Balmsen (3) and Tenace, Haney (9). W—Leonard (11-4). L—Todd (5-3). HR—Tenace (10th).

(First Game)
Milwaukee ..... 000 012 001—4 10 1
Baltimore ..... 000 000 100—1 9 1
Rodriguez, Castro (7) and Moore; Cuellar, Miller (5), Holdsworth (9) and Dempsey, Duncan (8). W—Rodriguez (3-6). L—Cuellar (4-12). HR—Thomas (4th).

(Second Game)
Milwaukee ..... 000 003 101—5 12 0
Baltimore ..... 000 000 000—0 4 0
Augustine (4-7) and Porter; Garland, R. May (6) and Duncan. L—Garland (12-2). HR—Heidemann (1st).

(First Game)
Texas ..... 000 000 000—0 3 0
California ..... 021 100 40x—8 13 0
Umbarger, Bacsik (7), Barr (8) and Fahey; Hartzell (2-3) and Eichelberger. L—Umbarger (7-7). HR—Torres (3d).

(Second Game)
Texas ..... 000 003 000—3 7 1
California ..... 003 010 00x—4 8 0
Boggs, Terpko (5) and Sundberg; Kirkwood, Verhoeven (7) and Humphrey. W—Kirkwood (4-7). L—Boggs (0-1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(First Game)
Pittsburgh ..... 410 012 000—8 12 1
Philadelphia ... 002 002 001—5 7 4
Rooker, Giusti (9) and Sanguillen; Christenson, Schueler (2), Twitchell (4), McGraw (8), Garber (8) and Oates. W—Rooker (8-5). L—Christenson (8-5). HR—Allen (13th).

(Second Game)
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 010—1 2 2
Philadelphia ... 010 101 10x—3 15 1
Moose, Tekulve (6) and Dyer; Carlton (11-4) and McCarver. L—Moose (3-8). HR—Zisk (13th), Luzinski (13th).

(First Game)
Cincinnati ..... 100 100 001—3 7 0
Atlanta ..... 000 103 00x—4 10 0
Zachry, Borbon (6), Hanlon (8), Eastwick (8) and Bench; Messersmith, Marshall (7) and Correll. W—Messersmith (5-4). L—Hinton (1-3). HR—Zisk (19th), Griffey (5th).

(Second Game)
Cincinnati ..... 102 107 00?—?
Atlanta ..... 100 000 101—2
Gullett, Billingham (7) and Pierre; Lacorte, Devine (4), Leon (8), Pocoroba. W—Gullett (7-3). L—Lacorte (0-3). HR—Lum (3d).
Chicago ..... 100 010 100—2
St. Louis ..... 023 400 02x—8
Bonham, Zamora (4), P. Hernandez (4), Garman (5), Coleman, (7), Swisher; Forsch, Greif (7) and Moser. W—Forsch (5-5). L—Bonham (5-9). HR—Cruz (8th).
New York ..... 100 230 320—9
Montreal ..... 000 002 200—4
Lolich, Apodaca (7) and Kirby, Kerrigan (4), Wartham, Lang (7) and Foote. W—Lolich (6-10). L—Kirby (1-8).

(First Game)
San Fran. ... 000 102 000 100 0—4
Houston ..... 000 000 210 100 1—5
Dressler, Lavelle (7), Moffitt, Caldwell (10), Williams (9), Hume (11) and Herrmann, Jutze; Cox, Sambito (8), Forsch (10), Pena and Hill, Sadek, Rader (12). Pena (3-1). L—Heuverle (2-3). Thomasson (3d), Herrmann (3d).

(Second Game)
San Francisco ... 200 100 001—4
Houston ..... 000 000 000—0
D'Acquisto, Caldwell (6) and Ellis; Larson, Sambito (8) and Herrin, Jutze (8). W—D'Acquisto (5-5). L—Larson (1-1). HR—Speier (15th).
Los Angeles ... 001 010 000—2
San Diego ..... 001 000 04x—5
Houston, Wall (8), Sosa (9), Yeager; Jones, Johnson (6), Moffitt (9) and Kendall. W—Metzger (1-0). L—Sosa (4-7).

هكذا من الأصل

st Fails
ht Gold

Borzov 3d in 100 Meters

[Cr]awford of Trinidad Runs to Fastest Title

[MONTRE]AL, July 25 (NYT).—[The] fastest human is not [Bor]zov of the Soviet [Union or] Don Quarrie of Ja[maica or] Harvey Glance of [the United] States.

[The world']s fastest human, at [least for fou]r years, is generally [the Olympic] 100-meter champion. [Tod]ay, Hasely Crawford [of Trinidad], an outsider in the [fie]ld, won the Olympic [g]old medal, surprising [ever]yone except himself.

[He s]urvived a driving fin[ish by Quar]rie and beat him by [a step. The] times were 10.06 sec[onds for Cr]awford and 10.08 for [Quarrie. Bo]rzov, the 1972 Olym[pic champi]on at Munich, was [third in 10.]14 and Glance fourth.

[The gold] medal was the first [for Trinida]d in Olympic history. [T]rinidad and Jamaica [stayed in the G]ames by African na[tions that h]ey join in boycotting [the Game]s.

[On] the second day of [tra]ck and field competi[tion at Oly]mpic Stadium, and it [was a dis]astrous for the Amer[icans. They] were shut out of the [medals in] the men's 100-meter [for th]e first time since 1928. [They were s]hut out of the medals [in the men']s shotput for the first [time since 1]936. The gold medal [they had ho]ped for in the wom[en's 800 m]turned out to be [nothing whe]n Brenda Moorhead [of the U.S. p]ulled hamstring mus[cles while qu]alifying for the wom[en's 100-me]ter semifinals.

[The Amer]ican men had hoped [to win] medals in 11 of their [events.] The shot put was one [of them a]nd the 100-meter was [another.]

[The day']s other gold-medal [winners w]e East Germans—Udo [Beyer in th]e men's shot put and [Ruth Fuchs] in the women's jave[lin.]



United Press International.

SELF-APPRAISAL—Hasely Crawford signals that he's No. 1 as he wins 100-meter dash, with Don Quarrie finishing second, Valery Borzov third and Harvey Glance in fourth.

Beyer put the shot 69 feet 3/4 inches and barely won from two Russians, Yevgeny Mirinov (69-0) and favorite Aleksandr Barishnikov (68-10 3/4). American Al Feuerbach was fourth with 67-5 1/2, and 300-pound George Woods, the silver medalist in 1968 and 1972, seventh with 66-5 3.4.

Fuchs, the world record-holder, threw the javelin 213 feet 5 inches to defend her Olympic crown of 1972. Marion Becker of West Germany won the silver medal with 212-3. American Kathy Schmidt, the bronze medalist in 1972, had hoped for the gold this time. Instead, she settled for a bronze again with 209-10 on her last throw.

In the 400-meter hurdle semifinals, the three Americans advanced to the final. Mike Shine won the first heat in 49.90 seconds, with Quentin Wheeler fourth, just making the final, in 49.22. Ed Moses took the second heat by nine meters in 48.29, the third fastest in history, and he remained the favorite for the gold medal tolay.

Madeleine Manning Jackson, the 1968 Olympic champion, was eliminated in the women's 800-meter semifinals, finishing last in the second heat. Anita Weiss of East Germany won the first heat in 1:56.53 and Svetlana Stryinka of the Soviet Union was second in 1:57.28.

But the day belonged to Crawford, whose victory made up for his bad luck in the Munich final four years ago when he pulled up with a thigh musele injury.

"They've ignored him for years," his coach Basil Ince said. "But now he has shown them he has won the 100 meters and there is no way anyone can stop him winning the 200 meters as well."

Apart from smashing the American challenge, Crawford also frustrated the dreams of Borzov. It is 70 years since anyone retained an Olympic sprint title. For almost the first time in his glittering career, Borzov showed weakness over the last 10 crucial meters.

Not only was Borzov unable to overhaul the bearded Trinidadian but he was also edged out of the silver medal by Quarrie.

Today, Borzov also gave up his 200-meter title when he dropped out of the preliminary heats. The Soviet team manager said Borzov had a leg injury.

"I should have won the medal four years ago," Crawford shouted after the race. Coach Ince said: "He is still simmering with anger because everybody has ignored that he is one of the greatest sprinters in the world. They talked about everybody except Hasely Crawford."

As the world's fastest man came off the track today he kept shaking his head, raising his arm and shouting: "Well, I have shown them now, I have done it."

Then he stretched out full length on a wooden bench and began to shake, emotionally effected by his triumph.

His coach said: "He is the greatest; I've been telling everybody but nobody wanted to listen. That man has been the most ignored sprinter for five years."



AP.

John Naber's hands.



AP.

David Wilkie

Britain's Wilkie Halts U.S. String; Naber Tops Mark

From Wire Dispatches

MONTREAL, July 25.—John Naber broke a swimming barrier last night while Scotsman David Wilkie broke the American men's barrier.

Naber, a tall, smiling American, won his fourth gold medal by clocking 1 minute 59.19 seconds, cracking the two-minute barrier in the 200-meter backstroke after Wilkie had broken the American men's nine-event winning streak, taking the 200 breaststroke with a world mark.

When Wilkie was asked how he felt at being known as "the Spoiler," he said: "I love it."

Naber, 6 feet 8, made it 10 victories in 11 finals for the spirited United States men's swimming team. When Peter Bocca and Dan Harrigan followed Naber to the finish in 2:00.55 and 2.01.35 respectively, it marked the fourth time that American men had swept the top three places in a race final.

Wilkie clocked 2:15.11 to beat American John Hencken, the 100 breaststroke victor. Wilkie conceded, however, that the show of force by the Americans had produced "a psychological effect." The former University of Miami (Fla.) swimmer said "other swimmers went into every race thinking the Americans would win it."

A similar psyche may be under way on the women's side, and last night East Germany padded its goal with an almost unbelievable world record by Ulrike Tauber in the 400 individual medley and another first-place finish, by Hannelore Anke in the 100 breaststroke.

Tauber, 15, lopped more than six seconds off the world mark with a time of 4:42.77. Two Canadians, Cheryl Gibson and Becky Smith, collected the other medals. American women also were shut out of the 100-breaststroke final where the 18-year-old Anke, who set the world record during the semi-finals, beat Lyubov Rusanova of the Soviet Union by a full body length in 1:11.16.

Still another world record was broken last night, this one by American Jim Montgomery in a semi-final heat of the 100-meter freestyle. Montgomery swam the distance in 50.39 seconds, clipping two-tenths of a second off his standard. The final will be held tonight on the last session of the swimming competition.

In adding this gold medal to earlier titles in the 100 backstroke and two relays (he also won a silver in the 200 freestyle), Naber joined Don Schollander, the hero of the 1964 Tokyo Games, as the only swimmer to win four in a single Olympics. Mark Spitz put all records out of reach with his seven first-place finishes in Munich in 1972.

Besides the thrill of victory, Naber had the satisfaction of having dropped the backstroke mark under 2 mintues. Moments after the race, after glancing up at the scoreboard, he flashed the thumb of his right hand up as a symbol.

"I really wasn't thinking of the two-minute barrier," Naber said afterward. "But it feels good to be faster than the butterfliers."

Naber admitted that "I was having a hard time getting motivated for the 200 backstroke final.

"What I had to do was make myself prepare for pain," said the former University of Southern California swimmer. "That's something I didn't want to do this morning. Tonight, I was gritting my teeth the whole way, and it hurt."

Naber said he "tied up real bad," near the end, a situation that helped Rocca close Naber's lead from almost two body lengths to slightly under a length with 50 meters to go.

Hencken, the gold medalist in the 100 breaststroke, said he was satisfied with his 200 time of 2:17.26, which also was under his previous world mark.

The Wilkie-Hencken duel was one of the more interesting races of the swimming competition. Wilkie led through 50 meters (31.24 seconds to 31.22). Hencken took over at the 100 mark (1:06.09 to 1:06.49), only to have Wilkie regain it for good at about 130 meters.

"Just off the last turn," Hencken said, when asked when he felt that the 23-year-old Wilkie had taken control.

East German women have taken so much control that Shirley Babashoff, considered America's best female swimmer, was scratched from heats of the 400 individual medley earlier today.

In an effort to give Babashoff the maximum amount of rest and concentration for tomorrow's 800-freestyle final, Jack Nelson, the United States women's coach, and Mark Schubert, Babashoff's club coach, agreed to scratch her from the individual medley.

"We felt it was in the best interest of Shirley Babashoff and the team," Nelson said, after Babashoff qualified third in trials of the 800 freestyle behind Petra Thumer of East Germany (who set an Olympic record 8:46.58) and Nicole Kramer, a teammate.

It has been a frustrating Olympics for the 19-year-old Babashoff. She has swum in the shadows of Kornelia Ender, the East German great, and still is chasing her first gold medal although she has won two individual silvers and a silver on a relay.

[a] Fighter [Boycott]s in Games

[MONTRE]AL, July 25 (Reu[ters).—Orla]ndo Martinez, one of [the boxers w]ho pioneered Cuba's [emergence] as a top amateur [boxing nat]ion, lost his Olympic [bantamweig]ht crown last night [when he d]ropped a decision to [South Kore]an Hwang Chulsoon.

[The bout th]at ended Cuba's un[beaten run] in the boxing com[petition, ma]de for South Korea [the] third man through [to the qua]rterfinal. Hwang, 18, a [bronze meda]l winner at the 1974 [Asian Gam]es, won on a 3-2 vote [of the] five judges.

Moses, Wilkins Win; Wohlhuter Upset by Cuban

From Wire Dispatches.

MONTREAL, July 25.—The American male track stars won two of the three finals today, with 800-meter runner Rick Wohlhuter the victim of the day's upset.

Wohlhuter, making a tactical error by letting Cuban Alberto Juantorena grab too big a lead, finished third in the race as Cuba won its first Olympic track medal, and did it in the record time of 1:43.47. Belgian Ivo Van Damme was second in 1:43.86.

The United States won two medals in each of the other two events, Mac Wilkins taking the discus with John Powell third, and Edwin Moses breaking the world record in the 400-meter hurdles, clocking 47.64, with teammate Michael Shine second.

Moses snapped the record of Uganda's John Akii-Bua, set in 1972 in Munich. But because of the African boycott, Akii-Bua was not here to defend his title and Moses, who came on the international track scene this year, was an easy victor. Finishing third was Russian Evgeny Gavrilenko.

Wilkins, also an unknown until this year, won with room to spare. His best throw reached 221 feet 5.4 inches, more than four feet better than the 217-3 of East German Wolfgang Schmidt. Powell hit 215-6.6.

Juantorena showed he was capable of an upset yesterday in a preliminary heat when he clocked 1:45.88, while Wohlhuter almost failed to make it to the final. He won his heat and then, when he looked up at the scoreboard, it said he had been disqualified.

The problem came on the backstretch of the second and last lap. Wohlhuter, a 27-year-old insurance man, was boxed on the inside. He slipped out, and in the process he bumped a Russian on one side and a Jamaican on the other. He got through and finished first, only to be belatedly disqualified. When Dr. Leroy Walker, the head coach of the United States men's team, saw the disqualification on the scoreboard, he rushed to the protest room and filed a protest. The referee and assistant referee watched a videotape/replay of the incident and decided that the bumping was accidental and did not disrupt the race or hurt anyone. So they overruled the two inspectors who had called a foul and reinstated Wohlhuter.

Wohlhuter was the only American to gain today's 800 final, and he will have his hands full with Alberto Juantorena of Cuba, who won the other semifinal in 1:45.88. Juantorena is a man of danger. His full name is Alberto Juantorena da Danger.

Annegret Richter of West Germany set a world record in the women's 100-meter dash with 11.01 seconds in a semifinal heat. Richter bettered the mark of 11.04 set earlier this year by her fellow countryman, Inge Helten.

Summaries of Olympic Games

SWIMMING

[Oly]mpic Record (OR)
[Wor]ld Record (WR)
[Ties Ol]ympic Record (TOR)

[MEN'S 10]0-METER BREASTSTROKE FINAL

[1. Anke,] E. Germany, 1:11:16; 2. [Rusanova, U.]S.S.R., 1:13.04; 3. Kozhev[nikova, U.S.S.R.], 1:13.30; 4. Nitschke, E. [Germany, 1:1]3.33; 5. Askamp, W. Ger[many, 1:14.1]; 6. Iurchenia, U.S.S.R., [...; 7. K]elly, Britain, 1:14.20; 8. [..., W. Ge]rmany, 1:14.21.

[MEN'S 200]-METER BACKSTROKE FINAL

[1. Naber,] U.S., 1:59.19 (WR); 2. [Rocca, U.S.,] 2:00.55; 3. Harrigan, U.S., [...; 4. Pat]onelli, Australia, 2:03.17; [5. ..., Au]stralia, 2:04.07; 6. Rolko, [Czechoslovaki]a, 2:05.51; 7. Rudolf, Hun[gary, ...;] 8. Verraszto, Hungary, [...]

[WOM]EN'S 400-METER [INDIVID]UAL MEDLEY FINAL

[1. Tauber, E]. Germany, 4:42.77 (WR); [2. Gibson, C]anada, 4:48.10; 3. Smith, [Canada, 4:50.]48; 4. Treiber, E. Ger[many, ...]; 5. Kahle, E. Germany, [...; 6. Wa]nnerstrom, U.S., 4:56.34; [7. ..., Can]ada, 5:00.19; 8 Rodahl, [...,] 5:00.21.

[MEN'S 200-M]ETER BREASTSTROKE FINAL

[1. Wilkie, B]ritain, 2:15.11 (WR); 2. [Hencken, U.S].. 2:17.26; 3. Colella, U.S., [...; 4. S]mith, Canada, 2:18.42; [5. ..., U].S., 2:20.79; 6. Iuozaytis, [U.S.S.R., ...].87; 7. Pankin, U.S.S.R.; [8. Kus]ch, W. Germany, 2:22.36.

[MEN'S 200-M]ETER BREASTSTROKE HEATS

[Fastest ei]ght qualify for final

[HEAT ONE]—1. Smith, Canada, 2:22.24; [2. ..., U].S.S.R., 2:22.59; 3. Nori[..., ...,] 1:24.61; 4. Lang, W. Ger[many, ...]; 5. Kerola, Finland, 2:[...; 6. ...ei]ro, Brazil, 2:25.93. HEAT [TWO—1. Colel]la, U.S., 2:21.06 (OR); 2. [..., U.S.]S.R., 2:22.52; 3. Lalle, [..., ...]; 4. Leigh, Britain, 2:[...; 5. ...]nya, Japan, 2:26.16; 6. [..., ...], 2:31.59. HEAT THREE—[1. Hencken, U.]S., 2:21.23; 2. Kusch, W. [Germany, 2:2]1.86; 3. Taguchi, Japan, [...; 4. ..., Go]dnbuch, Canada, 2:25.29; [5. ...]n, Austria, 2:25.73; 6. [...]lla, 2:30.15. HEAT FOUR [—1. Wilkie, Br]itain, 2:18.29 (OR); 2. [...,] 2:22.22; 3. Endia, U.S.[...;] 4. Wisloeff, Norway, 2:[...; 5. ...]ehl, Puerto Rico, 2:26.27; [6. ..., P]oland, 2:37.41. QUALI[FIERS—1.] Wilkie; 2. Colella; 3. [...; 4.] Keating; 5. Smith; 6. Pankin; 8. Kusch.

[MEN'S 200-]METER BACKSTROKE HEATS

[Fastest ei]ght qualify for final

[HEAT ONE]—1. Kerry, Australia, 2:[...; 2. Keat]ing, Canada, 2:07.77; 3 [..., U].S.S.R., 2:07.85; 4. Estera, [...; 5. Berrocal, Puerto [Rico, ...;] 6. Zugaj, Poland, 2:12.58. [HEAT TWO—1]. Harrigan, U.S., 2:02.26 [2. ...s]son, Sweden, 2:07.57; 3. [..., W. Ger]many, 2:08.02; 4. Becker, [...,] 2:09.54; 5. Mikolutskiy, [U.S.S.R., ...].78; 6. Milos, Yugoslavia, [... HEAT] THREE—1. Verraszto, [Hungary, ...].93; 2. Carter, Britain, [...; 3. Pa]rdy, Canada, 2:06.56; 4. [..., Bul]garia, 2:09.67; 5 Alvarez, [...]; 6. Ressing, Nether[lands, ...] HEAT FOUR—1. Rocca, [U.S., ...;] 2. Tonelli, Australia, 2:[...; 3. ...]rth, Canada, 2:07.16; 4 [..., ...], 2:09.74; 5. Milos, Yugo[slavia, ...]; 6. Hofer, Switzerland. [HEA]T FIVE—1. Naber, U.S., [...;] 2. Rolko, Czechoslovakia, [...; 3. Ru]dolf, Hungary, 2:06.37; [4. ...,] Brazil, 2:07.29; 5. Porta, [..., ...]0.75; 6. Lerpiniere, Brit[ain. ...] QUALIFIERS—1. Naber; [2. ...;] 3. Rocca; 4. Kerry; 5. [R]olko; 7. Verraszto; 8.

[MEN'S 100-]METER FREESTYLE [S]EMI-FINALS

[Fastest ei]ght qualify for final

[FIRST SEMI]-FINAL—1. Montgomery, [U.S., 50.39 (W]R); 2. Guarducci, Italy, 51.35; 3. Steinbach, W. Germany, 51.82; 4. Bure, U.S.S.R., 51.93; 5. Pangaro, Italy, 52.82; 6. Pickell, Canada, 52.89. SECOND SEMI-FINAL—1. Babashoff, U.S., 51.46; 2. Nocke, W. Germany, 51.83; 3. Bottom, U.S., 51.93; 4. Krylov, U.S.S.R., 52.32; 5. Rousseau, France, 52.36; 8. MacDonald, Canada, 53.96.

WOMEN'S 200-METER BACKSTROKE

HEAT ONE—1. Garapick, Canada, 2:16.49 (OR); 2. Hogg, Canada, 2:17.30; 3. Rodahl, New Zealand, 2:19.22; 4. Miura, Japan, 2:22.28; 5. Verraszto, Hungary, 2:23.36; 6. Nishigawa, Japan, 2:23.49. HEAT TWO—1. Stille, E. Germany, 2:18.07; 2. Gibson, Canada, 2:20.14; 3. Smith, U.S., 2:22.05; 4. Ronceelli, Italy, 2:24.45; 5. Beasley, Britain, 2:25.14; 6. Griesen, W. Germany, 2:25.38. HEAT THREE—1. Richter, E. Germany, 2:17.58; 2. Studennikova, U.S.S.R., 2:18.47; 3. Graham, U.S., 2:19.07; 4. Edelijn, Netherlands, 2:22.77; 5. John, W. Germany, 2:25.55; 5. Wilkinson, Britain, 2:26.53. HEAT FOUR—1. Treiber, E. Germany, 2:17.62; 2. Belote, U.S., 2:17.63; 3. Stavko, U.S.S.R., 2:17.67; 4. Robertson, Australia, 2:18.62; 5. Davies, Britain, 2:24.94; 6. Devries, Australia, 2:28.18. QUALIFIERS FOR FINAL—1. Garapick; 2. Hogg; 3. Richter; 4. Treiber; 5. Belote; 6. Stavko; 7. Stille; 8. Studennikova.

MEN'S 400-METER INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY

Fastest eight to final

HEAT ONE—1. Furniss, U.S., 4:27.76 (OR); 2. Sawchuk, Canada, 4:32.65; 3. McClatchey, Britain, 4:34.31; 4. McConnochie, New Zealand, 4:40.84; 5. Gundersen, Norway, 4:41.05; 6. Noraretti, Monaco, disqualified. HEAT TWO—1. McKee, U.S., 4:29.14; 2. Ritchie, Canada, 4:31.34; 3. Yanagidate, Japan, 4:39.27; 4. Jesus, Puerto Rico, 4:42.07; 5. Weutering, Netherlands, 4:46.76; Gorelik, U.S.S.R., disqualified. HEAT THREE—1. Strachan, U.S., 4:27.15 (OR); 2. Smith, Canada, 4:31.39; 3. Rolko, Czechoslovakia, 4:35.31; 4. Van de Graag, Australia, 4:35.83; 5. Cleworth, Britain, 4:42.25; 6. Deley, Belgium, 4:43.09. HEAT FOUR—1. Hargitay, Hungary, 4:28.96; 2. Geisler, W. Germany, 4:31.37; 3. Dawson, Australia, 4:33.01; 4 Sos, Hungary, 4:34.72; 5. Marmolejo, Mexico, 4:45.30; 6. Nisman, Israel, 4:47.13. HEAT FIVE—1. Smirnov, U.S.S.R., 4:29.82; 2. Smirnov, U.S.S.R., 4:33.88; 3. Treffers, New Zealand, 4:40.92; 4. Carter, Britain, 4:41.25; 5. Abreu, Paraguay, 4:46.69; 6. Verraszto, Hungary, 4:48.51. QUALIFIERS FOR FINAL—1. Strachan; 2. Furniss; 3. Hargitay; 4. McKee; 5. Smirnov; 6. Smith; 7. Ritchie; 8. Geisler.

WOMEN'S 4x100 -METER FREESTYLE RELAY

Fastest eight to final

HEAT ONE—1. U.S., 3:50.27 (OR); 2. 2. Netherlands, 3:53.40; 3. France, 3:56.89; 4. Sweden, 3:57.48; 5. W. Germany, 3:58.09; 6. Belgium, 4:00.35; 7. Venezuela, 4:12.31. HEAT TWO—1. E. Germany, 3:48.95 (OR); 2. Canada, 3:49.69; 3 U.S.S.R., 3:53.67; 4. Australia, 3:58.87; 5. Britain, 4:00.87; 6. Argentina, 4:14.57; 7. Puerto Rico, 4:18.40. QUALIFIERS — E. Germany, Canada, U.S.S.R., U.S., Netherlands, France, Sweden, W. Germany.

WOMEN'S 400-METER INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY

Fastest eight to final

HEAT ONE—1. Smith, Canada, 4:52.90 (OR); 2. Hudson, Australia, 5.00.25; 3. Adams, Britain, 5:09.60; 4. Bradshaw, Britain, 5:10.82; 5. Smith, Australia, 5:17.51; 6. Deano, Philippines, 5:34.89. HEAT TWO—1. Wannerstrom, U.S., 4:55.16; 2. Kahle, E. Germany, 4:56.85; 3. Rowe, New Zealand, 5:00.31; 4. Popova, U.S.S.R., 5:15.75; 5. Babashoff, U.S., did not participate. HEAT THREE—1 Tauber, E. Germany, 4:51.24 (OR); 2. Gibson, Canada, 4:55.30; 3. Rodahl, New Zealand, 4:58.47; 4. Richardson, Britain, 5:06.39; 5. Haney, U.S., 5:10.53; 6. Michel, Belgium, 5:15.86. HEAT FOUR—1. Treiber, E. Germany, 4:57.39; 2 Baker, Canada, 4:58.86; 3. Hunter, New Zealand, 5:03.82; 4. Crabbe, Belgium, 5:66.87; Changkasiri, Thailand, Verraszto, Hungary, and Nielson, Denmark, did not participate. QUALIFIERS—1. Tauber; 2. Smith; 3. Wennerstrom 4. Gibson; 5.Kahle; 6. Treiber; 7. Rodahl; 8. Baker.

MEN'S 100-METER FREESTYLE SEMI-FINALS

HEAT ONE—1. Bogdanov, U.S.S.R., 53.23 2. Gheorghiev, Bulgaria, 53.85; 3. Pyttel, E. Germany, 53.93; 4. Braunleder, W. Germany, 54.04; 5. Comas, Spain, 54.05; 6. Crocker, Hong Kong, 54.14. HEAT TWO—1. Guarducci, Italy, 51.57; 2. Pickell, Canada, 52.65; 3. Smith, Britain, 53.17; 4. Ecuyer, France, 53.20; 5. Volcan, Venezuela, 53.53; 6. Levy, Colombia, 54.60. HEAT THREE—1. Steinbach, W. Germany, 51.47; 2. Babashoff, U.S., 51.53; 3. Delgado jr., Ecuador, 53.91; 4. Rogers, Australia, 53.95; 5. Jouanneau, Brazil, 54.49; 6. Knoepfler, Nicaragua, 58.48. HEAT FOUR — 1. Bure, U.S.S.R., 51.81; 2. Krylov, U.S.S.R., 52.02; 3. MacDonald, Canada, 52.91; 4. Rasmuson, Sweden, 53.20; 5. Patching, Australia, 53.29; 6. Rosario, Philippines, 56.00. HEAT FIVE—1. Bottom, U.S., 51.47; 2. Nocke, W. Germany, 51.59; 3. Robertson, Canada, 53.37; 4. Coughlan, Australia, 53.49; 5. Larsson, Sweden, 53.81; 6. Versari, Panama, 54.11. HEAT SIX—1. Montgomery, U.S., 52.13; 2. Rousseau, France, 52.43; 3. Pangaro, Italy, 53.05; 4. Burns, Britain, 53.23; 5. Warnecke, Norway, 53.55; 6. Canales, Puerto Rico, 55.31. QUALIFIERS—1. Bottom and Steinbach; 3. Babashoff; 4. Guarducci; 5. Nocke; 6. Bure; 7. Krylov; 8. Montgomery; 9. Rousseau; 10. Pickell; 11. MacDonald; 12. Pangaro; 13. Smith; 14. Ecuyer and Rasmuson; 16. Bogdanov.

WOMEN'S 800 METER FREESTYLE HEATS

Fastest eight qualify for final

HEAT ONE—1. Kramer, U.S., 8:46.81 (OR); 2. Smith, Canada, 8:52.66; 3. Geary, Canada, 8:56.49; 4. Calder, New Zealand, 8:57.34; 5. Verbauwen, Belgium, 8:57.31; 6. Bortolotti, Italy, 9:00.18. HEAT TWO—1. Thumer, E. Germany, 8:46.58 (OR); 2. Jager, E. Germany, 8:49.19; 3. Weinberg, U.S., 8:49.75; 4. Quirk, Canada, 8:53.93; 5. Pandini, Italy, 9:12.47; 6. Perez, Colombia, 9:36.10. HEAT THREE—1. Babashoff, U.S., 8:47.74; 2. Turrall, Australia, 8:51.41; 3. Milgate, Australia, 8:53.65; 4. Maas, Netherlands, 8:57.38; 5, Wickham, Australia, 9:01.93; 6. Real, Spain, 9:07.24. QUALIFIERS—1 Thumer; 2. Kramer; 3. Babashoff; 4. Jager; 5. Weinberg; 6. Turrall; 7. Smith; 8. Milgate.

DIVING

WOMEN'S PLATFORM DIVING

Eight qualifiers for final

1. Knape, Sweden, 410.40; 2. Kalinina, U.S.S.R., 408.63; 3. Wilson, U.S., 398.37; 4. Briley, U.S., 389.85; 5. Shatto, Canada, 382.68; 6. Vaytsekhovskaia, U.S.S.R., 370.05; 7. Ramlow, E. Germany, 382.37; 8. York, Canada, 356.28.

CYCLING

SPRINT FINAL

Tkac, Czechoslovakia (10.78, —, 11.17) d. Morelon, France (—, 11.58, —); Geschke, E. Germany (11.35, disqualified, 11.42) d. Berkmann, W. Germany.

4000-METER TEAM PURSUIT FINAL

W. Germany (Braun, Lutz, Schumacher, Vonhof) (4:21.06) d. U.S.S.R. (Osokin, Perov, Petrakov, Sokolov) (4:27.15); Britain (Banbury, Bennett, Crocker, Hallam) (4:22.41) d. E. Germany (Durpisch, Ruschke, Unterwalder, Wiegand) (4:22.75).

ROWING

WOMEN'S COXED FOURS FINAL

1 E. Germany, 3:45.08; 2. Bulgaria, 3:48.24; 3. U.S.S.R., 3:49.38; 4 Romania, 3:51.17; 5. Netherlands, 3:54.36; 6. U.S., 3:56.50.

WOMEN'S DOUBLE SCULLS FINAL

1. Bulgaria, 3:44.36; 2. E. Germany, 3:47.86; 3. U.S.S.R., 3:49.93; 4. Norway, 3:52.18; 5. U.S., 3:58.35.

WOMEN'S COXLESS PAIRS FINAL

1. Bulgaria, 4:01.22; 2. E. Germany, 4:01.64; 3. W. Germany, 4:02.35; 4. U.S.S.R., 4:03.27; 5. Canada, 4:08.03.

WOMEN'S SINGLE SCULLS FINAL

1. Scheiblich, E. Germany, 4:05.56; 2. Lind, U.S., 4:06.21; 3. E. Antonova, U.S.S.R., 4:10.24; 4. Spassova, Bulgaria, 4:10.86; 5. I. Munneke, Netherlands, 4:18.73; 6. M. Ambros, Hungary, 4:23.50.

WOMEN'S COXED QUADRUPLE SCULLS FINAL

1. E. Germany, 3:29.99; 2. U.S.S.R., 3:32.49; 3. Romania, 3:32.76; 4. Bulgaria, 3:34.13; 5. Czechoslovakia, 3:42.53; 6. Denmark, 3:46.90.

WOMEN'S EIGHTS FINAL

1. E. Germany, 3:33.32; 2. U.S.S.R., 3:36.17; 3. U.S., 3:38.68; 4. Canada, 3:39.53; 5. W. Germany, 3:41.06; 6. Romania, 3:44.39.

MEN'S COXED FOURS FINALS

1. U.S.S.R., 6:40.22; 2. E. Germany, 6:42.70; 3. W. Germany, 6:46.96; 4. Czechoslovakia, 6:50.15; 5. Bulgaria, 6:52.88; 6. New Zealand, 7:00.17.

MEN'S DOUBLE SCULLS FINALS

1. Norway, 7:13.20; 2. Britain, 7:15.26; 3. East Germany, 7:17.45; 4. U.S.S.R., 7:18.87; 5. W. Germany, 7:22.15; 6. France, 7:50.18.

MEN'S COXLESS PAIRS FINALS

1. E. Germany, 7:23.31; 2. U.S., 7:26.73; 3. W. Germany, 7:30.03; 4. Yugoslavia, 7:34.17; 5. Bulgaria, 7:37.42; 6. Czechoslovakia, 7:51.08.

MEN'S SINGLE SCULLS FINALS

1. Karppinen, Finland, 7:29.03; 2. Kolbe, W. Germany, 7:31.67; 3. Dreifke, E. Germany, 7:38.03; 4. Drea, Ireland, 7:42.53; 5. Dovgan, U.S.S.R., 7:57.39; 6. Ibarra, Argentina, 8:03.05.

MEN'S QUADRUPLE SCULLS FINAL

1. E. Germany, 6:18.65; 2. U.S.S.R., 6.19.89; 3. Czechoslovakia, 6:21.77; 4. W. Germany, 6:24.81; 5. Bulgaria, 6:32.04; 6. U.S., 6:34.33.

MEN'S COXED PAIRS FINAL

1. E. Germany, 7:58.99; 2. U.S.S.R., 8:01.82; 3. Czechoslovakia, 8:03.38; 4. Bulgaria, 8:11.27. 5. Italy, 8.15.97; 6. Poland, 8:22.02.

MEN'S COXLESS FOURS FINAL

1. E. Germany, 6.37.42; 2. Norway, 6:41.22; 3. U.S.S.R., 6:42.52; 4. New Zealand, 6:42.23; 5. Canada, 6:46.11; 6. W. Germany, 6:47.44.

MEN'S EIGHTS FINAL

1. U.S.S.R., 6:03.88; 2. Canada, 6:09.03; 3. U.S., 6:11.07; 4. Cuba, 6:14.85; 5. Japan, 6:38.33 (Five crews only). 2. Fitzgerald, Australia, 21.35; 3.

WEIGHTLIFTING

LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT FINAL

1. Shary, U.S.S.R., snatch 162.5 kilos, jerk 202.5 kilos (OR); total 365 (OR); 2. Blagoev, Bulgaria, 162.5, 200, 362.5; 3. Stoytchev, Bulgaria, 162.5, 197.5, 360; 4. Baczako, Hungary, 345; 5. Iliadis, Greece, 340; 6. Avellan, Finland, 330; 7. Jacobsson, Sweden, 317.5; 8. Fujishiro, Japan, 315; 9. Kennel, W. Germany, 312.5; 10. Johansen, Denmark, 307.5.

TRACK AND FIELD

WOMEN'S LONG JUMP FINAL

1. A. Voigt, E. Germany (22-2.5); 2. K. McMillan, U.S. (21-10.2); 3. L. Alfeeva, U.S.S.R. (21-7.8); 4. S. Siegl, E. Germany (21-7.4); 5. L. Szabo, Hungary (21-6.6); 6. J. Nygrynova, Czechoslovakia (21-5.4); 7. H. Wycisk, E. Germany (20-11.5); 8. E. Vintila, Romania (20-11.1); 9. S. Reeve, Britain (20-6.2); 10. A. Milassin, Hungary (20-3.7); 11. D. Jones, Canada (10-1.3).

20-KILOMETER WALK FINAL

1. D. Bautista, Mexico, 1:24:40.6; 2. H. Reimann, E. Germany, 1:25:13.8; 3. P. Frenkel, E. Germany, 1:25:29.4; 4. K.-H. Stadtmuller, E. Germany, 1:26:50.6; 5. R. Gonzales, Mexico, 1:28:18.2; 6. A. Zambaldo, Italy, 1:28:25.2; 7. V. Golubnichiy, U.S.S.R., 1:29:24.6; 8. V. Visini, Italy, 1:29:31.6; 9. G. Leilevere, France, 1:29:53.6; 10. R. Buccione, Italy, 1:30:40.0; 11. B. A. Adams, Britain, 1:30:46.2; 12. R. Haywood, Australia, 1:30:50.2.

MEN'S 10,000-METER HEATS

First four in each heat and three fastest losers qualify for final

HEAT ONE—1. C. S. Lopes, Portugal, 28:04.53; 2. J. P. Gomez, France, 28:10.52; 3. M. Haroeisneror, Spain, 28:11.66; 4. J. Hermens, Netherlands, 28:16.07; 5. D. Fitzsimons, Australia, 28:16.43; 6. B. Ford, Britain, 28:17.26. HEAT TWO—1. M. Smet, Belgium, 28:22.07; 2. B. Foster, Britain, 28:22.19; 3. K. Boro, Norway, 28:28.07; 4 L. Floroiu, Romania, 28:22.40; 5. P. Pertti, Italy, 28:24.80. HEAT THREE—1. Simmons, Britain, 28:01.82; 2. G. Bjorklund, U.S., 28:12.24; 3. L. Viren, Finland, 28:14.95; 4. E. Puttemans, Belgium, 28:15.52; 5. C. Wardlaw, Australia, 28:17.52. QUALIFIERS—Lopes, Gomes, Harocisneros, Hermens, Smet, Foster, Boro, Floroiu, Simmons, Bjorklund, Viren, Puttemans, Fitzsimons, Ford, Lamont.

WOMEN'S JAVELIN FINAL

1. Fuchs, E. Germany, 216-4.0; 2. Becker, W. Germany, 212-3.2; 3. Schmidt, U.S., 209-10.1; 4. Hein, E. Germany, 209-5.2; 5. Sebrowski, E. Germany, 206-11.4; 6. Babich, U.S.S.R., 194-11.3; 7. Yakubovich, U.S.S.R., 194-1.1; 8. Smith, U.S., 189-7.7; 9. Janko, Austria, 187-7.9; 10. Sanderson, Britain, 187-8.0; 11. Zorgo, Romania, 182-4.9; 12. Peeva, Bulgaria, 171-4.6.

WOMEN'S 100-METER 2d ROUND

HEAT ONE—1. Richter, W. Germany, 11.05 (WR and OR); 2. Oelsner, E. Germany, 11.27; 3. Allwood, Jamaica, 11.34; 4. Loverock, Canada, 11.50; 5. Besfamilnaya, U.S.S.R., 11.63; 6. Telles, France, 11.64; 7. Freitas, Brazil, 11.77. HEAT TWO—1. Helten, W. Germany, 11.20; 2. Cheeseborough, U.S., 11.26; 3. Lynch, Britain, 11.36; 4. Haglund, Sweden, 11.48; 5. Valdes, Cuba, 11.59; 6. Robertson, Australia, 11.66; 7. Cummings, Jamaica, 11.75. HEAT THREE—1. Ashford, U.S., 11.28; 2. Boyle, Australia, 11.29; 3. Maslakova, U.S.S.R., 11.37; 4. Chivas, Cuba, 11.42; 5. Colyear, Britain, 11.51; 6. Possekel, W. Germany, 11.58; 7. Alaerts, Belgium, 11.71. HEAT FOUR—1. Stecher, E. Germany, 11.23; 2. Morehead, U.S., 11.30; 3. Bailey, Canada, 11.44; 4. Anisimova, U.S.S.R., 11.47; 5. Wells, Australia, 11.51; 6. Hodges, Jamaica, 11.58; 7. Alaerts, Belgium, 11.71. HEAT FOUR—1. Stecher, E. Germany, 11.22; 2. Morehead, U.S., 11.30; 3. Bailey, Canada, 11.44; 4. Anisimova, U.S.S.R., 11.47; 5. Wells, Australia, 11.53; 6. Hodges, Jamaica, 11.58; 7. Pursiainen, Finland, 11.72. QUALIFIERS FOR SEMI-FINALS—Stecher, Morehead, Bailey, Anisimova, Ashford, Boyle, Maslakova, Chivas, Helten, Cheeseborough, Lynch, Haglund, Richter, Oelsner, Allwood, Loverock.

MEN'S 200-METER HEATS

First four in each heat qualify for second round

HEAT ONE—1. Hampton, U.S., 21.11; 2. Jacobs, Antigua, 21.50; 3. Bradford, Jamaica, 21.57; 4. Padilla, Nicaragua, 23.07. HEAT TWO—1. Mitchell, Australia, 21.01; 2. Muster, Switzerland, 22.33; 3. Crawford, Trinidad and Tobago, 22.35; 4. Dill, Bermuda, 22.36. HEAT THREE—1. Evans, U.S., 20.96; 2. Fitzgerald, Australia, 21.35; 3. Kablan, Ivory Coast, 21.57; 4. Abdulkareem, Kuwait, 22.44. HEAT FOUR—1. Abrahams, Panama, 20.95; 2. Johansson, Sweden, 21.05; 3. Farina, Italy, 21.32; 4. Kolesnikov, U.S.S.R., 21.33. HEAT FIVE—1. Mennea, Italy, 20.93; 2. Nowosz, Poland, 21.29; 3. Arame, France, 21.34; 4. Monsels, Surinam, 21.89. HEAT SIX—1. Bennett, Britain, 21.26; 2. Grzejszczak, Poland, 21.35; 3. Ferrer, Puerto Rico, 21.60; 4. Moorr, Fiji, 21.82. HEAT SEVEN—1. Quarrie, Jamaica, 20.85; 2. Da Silva, Brazil, 20.90; 3. Lepold, Hungary, 21.50; 4. Callendah, Bahamas, 21.79. HEAT EIGHT—1. Bombardella, Luxembourg, 21.18; 2. Micha, Belgium, 21.25; 3. Mayer, France, 21.25, 4. Fraser, Canada, 21.54.

MEN'S JAVELIN QUALIFYING

Qualifying distance 259 ft. 2.2.

16 Qualifiers for final

1. Eovinen, Finland; 2. Nemeth, Hungary; 3. Olsen, Canada; 4. Colson, U.S.; 5. Ershov, U.S.S.R.; 6. Jankola, Finland; 7. Bielczyk, Poland; 8. Wessing, W. Germany; 9. Thorslund, Norway; 10. Lusis, U.S.S.R. and Morales, Puerto Rico; 12. Djonev, Bulgaria; 13. Grimmes, Norway; 14. Megelea, Romania; 15. Hall, U.S.; 16. Siitonen, Finland, 79.32.

MEN'S SHOT PUT FINAL

1. Beyer, E. Germany, 69-3.7; 2. Mironov, U.S.S.R., 69-11.9; 3. Barisnikov, U.S.S.R., 68-10.7; 4. Feuerbach, U.S., 67-5.0; 5. Gies, E. Germany, 67-1.9; 6. Capes, Britain, 66-9.5; 7. Woods, U.S., 66-5.6; 8. Hoglund, Sweden, 66-3.0; 9. Shmock, U.S., 65-30; 10. Rothenburg, E. Germany, 64-11.1; 11. Braber, Czechoslovakia, 64-4.4; 12. Stahlberg, Finland, 62-3.6.

MEN'S 100-METER FINAL

1. Crawford, Trinidad and Tobago, 10.06; 2. Quarrie, Jamaica, 10.08; 3. Borzov, U.S.S.R., 10.14; 4. Glance, U.S., 10.19; 5. Abrahams, Panama, 10.25; 6. Jones, U.S., 10.27; 7. Kurrat, E. Germany, 10.31; 8. Petrov, Bulgaria, 10.35.

MEN'S 800-METER SEMI-FINALS

First four in each semi-final qualify for final

FIRST SEMI-FINAL—1. Juantorena, Cuba, 1:45.88; 2. Vandamme, Belgium, 1:46.00; 3 O'Vett, Britain, 1:46.14; 4. Singh, India, 1:46.42; 5. Robinson, U.S., 1:46.43; 6. Gesicki, Poland, 1:47.06. SECOND SEMI-FINAL—1. Wohlhuter, U.S., 1:46.7; 2. Grippo, Italy, 1:46.96; 3. Susanj, Yugoslavia, 1:47.03; 4. Wuelbeck, W. Germany, 1:47.18; 5. Newman, Jamaica, 1:47.22; 6. Civil, Cuba, 1:47.31.

MEN'S 400-METER HURDLES SEMI-FINALS

FIRST SEMI-FINAL—1. Shine, U.S., 49.90; 2. Carvalho, Portugal, 49.97; 3. Bratanov, Bulgaria, 50.11; 4. Wheeler, U.S., 50.22; 5. Stukalov, U.S.S.R., 50.47; 6. Perrinelle, France, 50.82. SECOND SEMI-FINAL—1. Moses, U.S., 48.29; 2. Gavrilenko, U.S.S.R., 49.72; 3 Alfonso, Cuba, 49.84; 4. Pascoe, Britain, 49.95; 5. Nallet, France, 50.02; 6. Tziortzis, Greece, 50.30; 7. Hewelt, Poland, 50.57; 8. Ferrer, Puerto Rico, 51.04.

WOMEN'S 800-METER SEMI-FINALS

First four in each semi-final qualify for final

FIRST SEMI-FINAL — 1. Weiss, E. Germany, 1:56.53 (OR); 2. Kazankina, U.S.S.R., 1:57.49; 3. Zlateva, Bulgaria, 1:57.93; 4. Gluth, E. Germany, 1:59.32; 5. Pollock, Australia, 1:59.93; 6. Sital, Romania, 2:02.22. SECOND SEMI-FINAL—1. Styrkina, U.S.S.R., 1:57.28; 2. Chrereva, Bulgaria, 1:57.35; 3. Zinn, E. Germany, 1:57.56; 4. Suman, Romania, 2:00.01; 5. Rendina, Australia, 2.00.29; 6. Gerasimova, U.S.S.R., 2:01.00.

MEN'S POLE VAULT

Qualifying eighth 16 ft. 8.8

QUALIFIERS FOR FINAL

Kalliomaki, Finland, Isaksson, Sweden, Bell, U.S., Kozakiewicz, Poland; Lohre, W. Germany; Roberts, U.S.; Porter, U.S.; Prohorenko, U.S.S.R.; Buciarski, Poland; Kishkun, U.S.S.R.; Slusarski, Poland; Baird, Australia; Bellot, France; Abada, France; Tracanelli, France; More, Cuba; Hanpakoski, Finland, Simpson, Canada; Takanezawa, Japan; Hooper, Britain, all at 16 ft. 8.8.

WOMEN'S PENTATHLON

100-METER HURDLES

HEAT ONE—1. Siegl, E. Germany, and Vozolhoke, U.S.S.R., 13.31 (0.957 points); 3. Sokolova, Bulgaria, 13.32 (0.956); 4. Longden, Britain, 13.31 (0.877); 5. Bruce, Jamaica, 13.94 (0.873); 6. U.S., 14.16 (0.846); 7. Focic, Yugoslavia, 14.48 (0.807). HEAT TWO—1. Pollak, E. Germany, 13.30 (0.959); 2. Tkachenko, U.S.S.R., 13.41 (0.944); 3. Frederick, U.S., 13.54 (0.926); 4. Eppinger, W. Germany, 13.97 (0.870); 5. Bruzsenyak, Hungary, 14.00 (0.866); 6. Desevici, Uruguay, 15.49 (0.696). HEAT THREE—1. Popovskaya, U.S.S.R., 13.33 (0.955); 2. Laser, E. Germany, 13.55 (0.925); 3. Jones, Canada, 13.79 (0.893); 4. Noeding, Peru, 14.06 (0.853); 5. Papp, Hungary, 14.14 (0.848); 6. King, U.S., 14.45 (0.811); 7. Tuisorisori, Fiji, 14.78 (0.773).

GYMNASTICS

MEN'S GYMNASTICS INDIVIDUAL APPARATUS FINAL

FLOOR EXERCISES

1. Andrianov, U.S.S.R., 19.450; 2. V. Marchenko, U.S.S.R., 19.425; 3. Kormann, U.S., 19.300; 4. R. Bruckner, E. Germany, 19.275; 5 S Kato, Japan, 19.250; 6. E. Kenmotsu, Japan, 19.100.

SIDE HORSE

1. Z. Magyar, Hungary, 19.700; 2. E. Kenmotsu, Japan, 19.575; 3. N. Andrianov, U.S.S.R., and Nikolay, E. Germany, 19.275; 5. S. Kato, Japan, 19.400; 6. A. Ditiatin, U.S.S.R., 19.350.

RINGS

1. N. Andrianov, U.S.S.R., 19.650; 2. A. Ditiatin, U.S.S.R., 19.550; 3. Grecu, Romania, 19.500; 4. Donath, Hungary, 19.200; 5. E. Kenmotsu, Japan, 19.175; 6. S. Kato, Japan, 19.125.

HORSE VAULT

1. N. Andrianov, U.S.S.R., 19.450; 2. M. Tsukahara, Japan, 19.375; 3. H. Kajiyama, Japan, 19.275; 4. D. Grecu, Romania, 19.200; 5. Z. Magyar, Hungary, 19.150; 5. I. Molnar, Hungary, 19.150.

PARALLEL BARS

1. S. Kato, Japan, 19.675; 2. N. Andrianov, U.S.S.R., 19.500; 3. M. Tsukahara, Japan, 19.475; 4. B. Jager, E. Germany, 19.200; 5. M. Netusil, Czechoslovakia, 19.125; 6. A. Szajna, Poland, 18.950.

HORIZONTAL BARS

1. M Tsukahara, Japan, 19.675; 2. E. Kenmotsu, Japan, 19.500; 3. E. Gienger, W. Germany, and H. Boerino, France, 19.475; 5. G. Krysnin, U.S.S.R., 19.250; 6. P. Donath, Hungary, 19.200.

SHOOTING

RUNNING GAME TARGET OR FINAL

1. Gazov, U.S.S.R., 579 (OR); 2. Kedrarer, U.S.S.R., 576; 3. Greszkiewicz, Poland, 571; 4. Pfeffer, E. Germany, 571; 5. W. Hamberger, W. Germany, 567; 6. H. Bellingrodt, Colombia, 567; 7. K. Karlsson, Sweden, 565; 8. L. Theimer, U.S., 564; 9. G. Szabo, Hungary, 562; 10. T. Bodnar, Hungary, 561; 11. G. Svensson, Sweden, 561; 12. C. Zeisner, W. Germany, 561.

RAPID-FIRE PISTOL FINAL

1. Klaar, E. Germany, 597 (OR); 2. Wiefel, E. Germany, 596; 3. Ferraris, Italy, 595; 4. A. Kuzmin, U.S.S.R., 595; 5. C. Ion, Romania, 595; 6. E. Glock, W. Germany, 594; 7. G. Petritsch, Austria, 594; 8. M. Stan, Romania, 594; 9. W. Beier, W. Germany, 593; 10 P. Buser, Switzerland, 592.

Medal Standings

(Includes competition of Sat., July 24)

	Gold	Silver	Br.	Total
U.S.S.R.	22	23	17	62
East Germany	19	11	10	40
United States	14	14	10	38
Bulgaria	4	6	3	13
West Germany	4	3	5	12
Romania	3	5	5	13
Japan	3	4	6	13
Poland	3	2	4	9
Czechoslovakia	2	2	1	5
Hungary	2	1	4	7
Britain	2	1	2	5
Italy	1	2	2	5
Yugoslavia	1	1	0	2
Finland	1	0	0	1
Mexico	1	0	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1	0	0	1
Canada	0	2	4	6
Netherlands	0	2	2	4
France	0	1	3	4
Belgium	0	1	0	1
Jamaica	0	1	0	1
Portugal	0	1	0	1
Denmark	0	0	3	2
Australia	0	0	1	1
Austria	0	0	1	1
Iran	0	0	1	1

Canadians Pose A Future Threat

MONTREAL, July 25 (Reuters).—Canadian girls today underlined their challenge to East German swimming supremacy with outstanding performances on the final day in the Olympic pool.

First, Nancy Garapick and Wendy Hogg clocked the fastest times in the 200-meter backstroke heats and then a Canadian quartet chased home the East Germans to take second spot among qualifiers for the 4-by-100-meter relay final.

Garapick, 14, bronze medallist in last week's 100-meter backstroke final, closed an Olympic record, 2:16.49, with former 100-meter world record-holder, Hogg, 19, at 2:17.30.

But East Germans Ulrike Richter, the new 100-meter Olympic backstroke champion, and 1975 world champion Birgit Treiber were only a tick behind and appeared comfortable in winning their heats for tonight's final.

The final morning's heats produced another unexpectedly close result, with a Canadian quartet pushing the East German girls to within 15-hundredths of a second of the world record—3:48.80—set by the Dynamo Berlin team at the East German championships last month.

The U.S. men appeared overwhelming favorites to pocket the last two men's medals tonight.

Rod Strachan, 20, topped qualifiers for the 400-meter individual medley final in 4:27.15, with teammate Steve Furniss, bronze medallist in the now defunct 200-meter individual medley at the 1972 Olympics, second fastest.

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The Mars of the Imagination And Science Fiction Writers

By John Leonard

NEW YORK (NYT).—Viking I is down on the Chryse Planitia, the Golden Plain. Alas for Shakespeare, that plain does not much resemble "an eye like Mars, to threaten and command." From the photographs, it looks more like Arizona with a hangover. Are we perhaps jaded?

One scientist, J. Richard Keefe of the University of Louisville, thinks so, and declared himself "disgusted" with the "blasé," "apathetic" public and the skimpy U.S. television coverage of the touchdown.

Dr. Keefe just hasn't been talking to the right people. The right people have been to Mars, and beyond, many times. And yet they are as excited by the Viking landing as a group of children on their frist trip to the race track. They have, in fact, a rooting interest; they want there to be life, of any sort, on Mars, or anywhere else.

The right people are science-fiction writers. Ever since Edgar Rice Burroughs unleashed John Carter on the solar system, they have been populating the cosmos with forms of life as various as snowflakes.

More Colonized

The Mars of their imagination has been more colonized than Indochina. Far from disdaining a package of hardware that went half a billion miles to take snapshots, or fearing that the real, prosaic thing might somehow diminish the grandeur of their fantasies, they wanted to have been at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., last week, cheering on in person the seismograph and the silicone semi-conductors.

Isaac Asimov, for instance, who is to books of science-fiction what Yale is to locks and keys: a factory for producing them. Nothing Viking finds would disappoint him.

"We may just have hit a barren period in Martian history," says Asimov, who hopes for signs of microscopic life, although "it's a less than even chance."

He wants, next, a permanent manned space station in earth orbit, a stepping stone to the moon, where, he hopes, there will soon be "a mining syndicate." After that, the sky is no limit.

"All my life I've written about colonies in space," he says. "I want to see one."

As for de-mythifying Mars, Asimov is exuberant.

"We'll find out what it's really like," he says. "That's not inhibiting for a writer. That means a whole new set of stories. Every advance of science opens up new possibilities for fiction."

Doesn't Fly

Why didn't Asimov go to Pasadena?

"Carl Sagan invited me a dozen times, but I don't fly."

Dr. Sagan, the Cornell University astronomer on the Viking project team, has been going around for months trying to collect science-fiction writers for the great event.

One of those he importuned was Kurt Vonnegut jr.

"Carl," says Vonnegut, "told us there might be people on Mars."

Vonnegut almost went to Pasadena for the scheduled July 4 touchdown, but stayed at a beach on Long Island instead. Asked about the landing, he is typically laconic: "I'm relieved they sent instruments." Pressed to elaborate, he confesses wanting to know more about the atmosphere. Pushed hard he admits: "It's better than the moon."

Frank Herbert, author of the "Dune" trilogy, also stayed at home. But he watched the landing on TV.

"I think," he says, "that science-fiction writers and the scientists engaged in space exploration, in their fantasies and their work, are the only people concerned with making us immortal. The planet's finite. So is the solar system. Most people don't just live from paycheck to paycheck; they live from the late movie to the alarm clock. Our attention span is short. But to survive we've got to colonize. It's very exciting. It fits my picture of the universe."

East German Cattle Defect to the West

HITZACKER, West Germany, July 25 (Reuters).—A herd of cattle from East Germany swam the Elbe River frontier into West Germany Thursday and kept border police busy for 18 hours trying to round them up.

East Germany was handed a bill for 2,500 deutsche marks (about $1,000) for costs and damages. The bill was promptly paid in cash by officials sent to bring the defecting cattle home, the border police said.



Walter Scheel opening Richard Wagner anniversary festival in Bayreuth. At left, composer's grandson Wolfgang Wagner. In background, "Meistersinger" principals and chorus. AP.

Bayreuth Shedding Its Idolatry and Cultism

By David Stevens

BAYREUTH, West Germany, July 26 (IHT).—Bayreuth is celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the festival started here by Richard Wagner exclusively for the music dramas of Richard Wagner, and it is beginning its second century in a relaxed and low-key way for a place that has often been shrouded in the mists of idolatry and cultism.

The ceremonial opening Friday evening in the Festspielhaus for an invited audience of 1,900 had surprisingly pertinent speeches by the presidents of West Germany and the State of Bavaria and the mayor of Bayreuth, preceded by the prelude to "Die Meistersinger" and followed by that opera's joyous final scene.

In the cool dampness outside the theater, the popular festivities were going on for real. A crowd of 3,000 or so Bayreuthers surrounded the theater, watched the dignitaries arrive, listened to the speeches and music over loudspeakers and consumed bratwurst and beer at picnic tables.

Yesterday, Haus Wahnfried—the house Wagner built for himself and which until recently was still a family home—was ceremonially opened to a public that, for the most part, was acquainted with the inside only through the familiar portraits and photographs of the composer and his family circle. Physically renovated at a total cost of 3.2 million deutsche marks it is now a Wagner museum that will be open from nine to five the year round.

Wagneriana

The property around the heavy and forbidding villa is now a public park, so that one can walk from Richard Wagner Strasse past the house and the graves of the composer and Cosima (his second wife and the daughter of Franz Liszt) to the Hofgarten. Inside, except for the entrance hall with busts and statues of Richard and Cosima and characters from the music dramas, and the salon that looks strangely naked without its overstuffed Victorian furnishings, the rooms upstairs and down are filled with Wagneriana. They include such items as the writing desk on which he sketched the score of "Lohengrin," the sofa from the Palazzo Vendramin in Venice on which he is said to have died, Liszt's Stummklavier—the silent keyboard the great pianist used to practice on when traveling, and a set of unsold tickets to the first complete performance of Wagner's "ring" cycle in 1876—the event being celebrated this year.

There were no unsold tickets last night as the festival got down to the serious business of a new production of "Der Ring des Nibelungen"—the tetralogy that inaugurated the "provisional" Festspielhaus a hundred years ago and, with all its unsold seats, set Wagner back personally 150,000 marks. This time it is being conducted and staged by an all-French team headed by Pierre Boulez and Patrice Chéreau—the same French whose culture is scornfully alluded to in Hans Sachs's peroration in "Meistersinger" and whom Wagner vilified so often in his long love-hate relationship with France.

Openness

All of this contributes to what seems to be a new sense of openness at Bayreuth. Part of it is the very practical reason that this is no longer a family business but has gone public in the form of a foundation that has taken over control of the festival, the theater and its dependent buildings, Haus Wahnfried and the archives. Wagner had his Ludwig II, without whom there would have been no Bayreuth festival, while grandson Wolfgang Wagner will continue to run the festival under the aegis of the state of Bavaria.

Another is that under Wolfgang Wagner, as under his late brother Wieland, Bayreuth has proceeded methodically to the denazification, degermanization and demystification of Wagner and his work. This was implicit in the speech by Walter Scheel, the President of West Germany, who started by conceding that he was no Wagnerian and that he did not regard Bayreuth as a place to make pilgrimages to, but a place to go to see and hear the works of "one of the most significant German composers."

Scheel Views

Scheel saw Wagner as a phenomenon of the same German irrationality that also produced the likes of Hitler—a combination of irrational pretensions and an irrational readiness to accept them—but he did not think that Hitler learned anti-Semitism from the composer and he blamed the "democrats" for letting the Nazis "occupy" Bayreuth without opposition.

He was applauded when he said: "Wagner's work is, from every point of view, too difficult to become 'culinary' theater. But it is theater. And Bayreuth has concerned itself with making a holy temple into a theater workshop. That is a great service that Wagner's grandsons have done for Wagner's work."

"We honor our German masters properly only if we honor all the masters of the world," he concluded. "Only when we bring Wagner down from the clouds of myth and place him as a great composer among his own kind... only then will we have reconciled Richard Wagner with democracy."

PEOPLE: *A Woman in England Who Married for Money*

Scotland Yard is looking for a woman who married for money—at least 50 times. The Yard said it had traced 50 "husbands" of the unidentified woman who, they say, got £100 a wedding in a racket involving illegal immigrants. The woman used wigs, other disguises and fictitious names for the ceremonies at 36 registry offices in the London area. The husbands—Turks, Cypriots, Indians and Egyptians—allegedly met the bride at the ceremony and afterwards went their separate ways. The Yard says the husbands can be charged with being illegal immigrants and subject to deportment—a fate they were trying to avoid with the marriages of convenience.

* * *

Sergei Albitsky, 94, has taken and passed the entrance examinations for the 5-year journalism course at Moscow University, according to the newspaper of the Young Communist League. Albitsky, who has taught himself English, German and French, said he has two dreams: "The first is to try myself at photojournalism... The second is just to write..."

* * *

Former President Richard Nixon has sold his last piece of property in the Key Biscayne compound which once served as the Florida White House. The four-bedroom waterfront house sold for $390,000, said Thomas Wakefield, the Miami lawyer who handled the transaction. Nixon purchased the property in 1969 for $128,000. Wakefield said the house was purchased by Dr. Sherwood Appleton, a Toronto physician.

* * *

Not so grim reaper. Horace Bascom, 55, a dairyman from Charleston, N.H., has won his second consecutive annual Golden Scythe hand mowing contest in West Unity, N.H., with the cleanest, widest 50-foot swath in the shortest time.

* * *

A Houston probate court judge has refused to remove an aunt and nephew of the late reclusive billionaire Howard Hughes as Texas executors of Hughes's estate. Noah Dietrich, a long-time Hughes aide, had sought to be named executor of the estate, but Probate Court Judge Pat Gregory ruled there was nothing in the testimony indicating that Annette Gano Lummis or her son, William Lummis, a Houston lawyer, should be stripped of their powers as Texas executors.

A representative of the state attorney general's office said nothing had been proven to date to deny that Texas was Hughes's legal residence. Texas could collect more than $300 million in inheritance taxes should Hughes be declared a legal resident [of] the state.

The validity of the sever[al] Hughes "wills" and his place [of] residence are being questioned [in] various courts.

* * *

A California clinic whose te[st] "results" have indicated th[at] women who have undergo[ne] hysterectomies and some men a[re] pregnant has been ordered [to] make some improvements in i[ts] procedures. Superior Court Jud[ge] Norman Dowds told the Phoen[ix] Family Medical Clinic of Lon[g] Beach that a physician or re[g]istered nurse must supervise [its] tests. Among those who got po[si]tive test results were eight fe[]male undercover agents. Four [of] them substituted male urine f[or] their own. Two had had hyste[r]ectomies.

* * *

Lawyers for Sen. Edwa[rd] Brooke, R-Mass., and his wi[fe] Remigia, have filed separate p[e]titions in Cambridge, Mass., f[or] divorce. Each cites "cruel a[nd] abusive treatment." A previo[us] action, filed under the state's n[o-]fault divorce law, has been wit[h]drawn. Lawyers said that th[e] Brookes had been unable [to] agree on a financial settlement.

* * *

At some point during Secr[e]tary of State Henry Kissinger['s] latest trip, he will have flow[n] the equivalent of 23 tim[es] around the world in his t[wo] years and nine months in offic[e]. By the time his trip ends, [in] Vermont on Saturday, he w[ill] have an average of 1,000 mil[es] a day in the air. The total 574,519 miles includes only 7[] 209 miles within the Unit[ed] States. But the record-hold[er] Secretary of State is Dean Ru[sk] who, under John Kennedy a[nd] Lyndon Johnson, chalked up 84[] 999 miles. It took him eig[ht] years to do it.

* * *

Jack Fortune of Easley, S.[C.] impressed with the British co[n]tribution to Bicentennial cel[e]brations, put a small classifi[ed] ad in the London Daily Ma[il] thanking the British for the good will toward America. "Th[e] response was astounding," [he] said. "It gives me goosebumps." He has received bags of mai[l] including notes from some mem[]bers of Parliament thanking hi[m] for his thoughtfulness. "It seems," he said, "I'm caught up in [a] goodwill thing and can't get o[ut] of it." Because of the deluge [of] mail, he has placed another a[d] in the Mail as it is "easier [to] thank the writers" that way tha[n] writing them individually.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, JULY 26, 1976

AMB53CH | GNA52EK | MCZ04CC
AWH02RV | JLD02RB | PDF51PW
ECL04TT | LMW52HB | TEY04KH
GAK52HB | LMW52CH

MESSAGES, JULY 24, 1976

AMS55CH | GAK52OK | TEB52EJ
DRW02DC | JLB03RD | WGA04MK

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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